

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

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GENERAL

PEKING RADIO ON ARMS EXPANSION UNDER DISARMAMENT PACTS

OW200151Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Talk on current events: "Real Armaments Expansion Under the Cover of Fake Disarmament"]

[Text] With the convocation of the UN special session on disarmament, the Soviet Union set its propaganda machine in motion to feverishly advertise "outstanding Soviet contributions" to disarmament. It asserted that "it is due to the Soviet Union's unremitting efforts that certain results have been obtained in the important area of curtailing the arms race," adding that "certain important channels leading to the arms race have been cut off and certain types of arms have been prohibited or limited only because the Soviet Union has concluded and strictly observed these disarmament agreements." These are outright lies.

The so-called "disarmament treaties and agreements" concocted by the Soviet Union and United States since the beginning of the 1960's principally include the 1963 partial nuclear test ban treaty, the 1972 agreement on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms and the 1974 [date as heard] Vladivostok agreement with respect to the conclusion of a permanent agreement on limiting strategic offensive arms. Let us review what has been cut and limited by these "treaties and agreements" in the nuclear arms race between the two superpowers--the Soviet Union and the United States.

The first example is the partial nuclear test ban treaty concluded on 5 August 1963. This treaty was signed after the Soviet Union and United States had conducted large numbers of nuclear tests in the atmosphere. According to statistics, from the end of World War II up to the signing of this treaty, the United States had conducted 293 nuclear tests while the Soviet Union had conducted 164. However, because at that time both of them still needed to continue their underground nuclear tests so as to improve their nuclear arms and warheads, this treaty did not cover underground nuclear tests. The number of nuclear tests conducted by them increased sharply, far exceeding that conducted prior to the signing. During the period from 1963 and 1977, the United States conducted 332 underground nuclear tests while the Soviet Union conducted 202. Through these nuclear tests, the Soviet Union and the United have greatly developed their nuclear technology and improved their nuclear warheads. The host of facts show that the so-called test ban "treaties" have never cut off the channels leading to nuclear testing nor affected their nuclear arsenals. On the contrary, they have facilitated the two superpowers' nuclear test programs.

Another example is the Soviet-U.S. nuclear arms talks which started in 1969. From the beginning of the talks up to 1972 when the first agreement on the limitation of strategic arms was reached, both countries greatly expanded their nuclear arsenals using the talks as a smokescreen. In the early 1960's, the Soviet Union possessed only 200 strategic guided missiles. But by the time of the signing of the 1972 agreement, the number had sharply increased to more than 2,000, thus surpassing the United States in terms of quantity. During the same period, the number of strategic guided missiles possessed by the United States also increased from around 650 to over 1,700. This shows that nuclear arms talks are simply a deal concluded by the Soviet Union and United States on nuclear armaments expansion.

The Soviet Union has vigorously touted the 1972 agreement as "an important and real milestone established in the disarmament talks." What kind of milestone is it?

As everyone knows, following the signing of this agreement, while continuing to increase the number of nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union devoted more efforts to improving the quality of its nuclear arms. It successively conducted tests on four new generations of ICBM's including the SS-16, SS-17, SS-18 and SS-19. One of them was a mobile guided missile while the other three were MIRV's (multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles). Obviously, the Soviet Union has made a breakthrough in multiple independently targetable reentry techniques. The United States has not made a noticeable increase as far as quantity is concerned but has vigorously devoted its efforts to improving its MIRV's and developing its nuclear technological superiority. This shows that the "milestone" the Soviet Union has vigorously trumpeted is an obvious milestone marking Soviet-U.S. competition in nuclear armaments.

The 1974 Vladivostok agreement marked the beginning of a new round in the nuclear arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States. Fixing a ceiling on the number of nuclear weapons, the agreement stipulated that each country could possess 2,400 strategic weapons and deploy 1,320 MIRV missiles. It gave them the "green light" to expand their nuclear arms inventory in an all-round way. At the time of the agreement, the United States had deployed more than 800 MIRV missiles and the Soviet Union none.

By 1977, the number of Soviet strategic arms totaled more than 2,500, above the agreed ceiling of 2,400. The Soviet Union has deployed 180 MIRV missiles and are increasing them at the rate of 100 to 150 a year. The United States had, at this time, a little over 2,000 strategic weapons, well below the ceiling, but its deployed MIRV missiles totaled more than 1,000.

The Soviet Union has bragged that nuclear agreements and accords between itself and the United States have set restrictions on the two countries' nuclear arms, both quantitatively and qualitatively. Facts have shown this to be false.

Let us review the development of space weapons. Not long after the Soviet Union and the United States launched their first satellites, the two countries expressed their intention to dedicate their efforts to "international cooperation" in outer space at the UN Committee for the Peaceful Use of Outer Space. Subsequently, they signed an international agreement concerning the nonmilitarization of space and celestial bodies. This was followed by the successive appearance of so-called "cooperation agreements" between the two governments concerning the peaceful observation and utilization of the cosmos. But how much practical effect have these high-sounding agreements really had? In fact, dictated by their respective needs to seek hegemony, the Soviet Union and United States have been stepping up their efforts to deploy all kinds of satellites for military uses in outer space, and the battle for control of outer space has been developing ever more fiercely.

Statistics compiled by the United States indicated that from 1957 to 1975, the Soviet Union launched 586 satellites apparently for military purposes, while the United States launched 326. Of the 99 satellites launched by the Soviet Union in 1976, 81 were for military purposes, accounting for 82 percent of the total. Of the 25 satellites launched by the United States, 13 or 52 percent were for military purposes.

The two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, use these satellites to provide distance and position data on targets to be attacked by missiles. They also use them to provide their missile-carrying nuclear submarines, aircraft carriers and other vessels with navigational guidance, and to observe and collect intelligence on military installations and military activities in other countries.

Accelerating the research and manufacture of interceptor satellites is an important step taken by the two hegemonic powers who are sparing no efforts to try to overpower each other and control outer space. According to available reports, the Soviet Union and the United States have appropriated huge funds in recent years to develop interceptor and anti-interceptor satellites. In October 1976, the Soviet Union used this capability over the Indian Ocean to destroy the equipment of a U.S. surveillance satellite being used to monitor the launching of Soviet missiles.

Facts indicate that the two hegemonic powers--the Soviet Union and the United States--are hostilely confronting each other in outer space, both trying to build up their strength for hegemony and intensify war preparations. It is really the irony of ironies that the Soviet Union is loudly singing such songs as the "nonmilitarization of space and celestial bodies."

It should be pointed out that besides engaging in a nuclear arms race, the two superpowers are also accelerating their conventional arms race. While flaunting the signboard of "nuclear disarmament," the Soviet Union in particular has desperately developed modern conventional weapons.

In the past decade or so, the Soviet Union has sharply increased the total manpower of its armed forces from 3.15 million men in 1965 to 4.4 million today. Insofar as military spending is concerned, the military expenditures of the Soviet Union and the United States account for more than 50 percent of the world's total of \$400 billion. Actual military spending in the Soviet Union increased from \$32 billion in 1975 to \$120 billion in 1977, far exceeding that of the United States. The Soviet Union has not only increased the size of its ground forces but also improved their equipment and strengthened their firepower and mobility. As U.S. military authorities admit, the number of tanks produced by the Soviet Union since the beginning of the 1970's has been six times that of the United States, cannons eight times and armored cars three times. Particularly in Europe, the Soviet Union is much superior to the West as far as the number of troops and tanks is concerned.

The Soviet Union has also deployed SS-20 mobile guided missiles in its western regions, directing their spearheads directly at Western Europe. As far as the navy is concerned, over the past decade or so the Soviet Union has successfully developed its coastal defense fleet into a oceanic offensive fleet and almost doubled its total tonnage. At present, Soviet warships are cruising in all the world's oceans, engaging in a fierce rivalry with the United States, and have obtained many bases or disguised bases in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, West Africa and the Caribbean Sea. The host of facts show that the superpowers, particularly the Soviet Union, have produced more and more conventional arms despite disarmament. While being prepared for a nuclear war, the Soviet Union has also intensified its preparations for fighting conventional wars.

The history of the past 10 years or so tells us that disarmament talks conducted by the Soviet Union and United States in various forms and under various names and the many declarations, treaties and agreements on disarmament concocted by them have brought about only one outcome--the continued aggravation of the Soviet-U.S. arms race. This has made it clearer than ever that the superpowers only pay lip service to disarmament and are actually engaged in large-scale armaments expansion. Instead of all-round and complete disarmament, they are seeking all-round and complete arms expansion.

In view of the above, the Third World and the vast number of small and medium-size countries are demanding, first of all, a reduction of the two superpowers' huge arsenals. They are urged not only to cut their nuclear arms but also reduce their conventional weapons on a large scale. This demand is fair and reasonable.

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PEOPLE'S DAILY HAILS OPENING OF SHANGHAI GYMNASTICS TOURNAMENT

OW161304Y Peking NCNA in English 1248 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Jun (HSINHUA)--Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY carried an article contributed by the Chinese gymnastics delegation, which warmly welcomes friends from gymnastics circles of various countries to the Shanghai International Gymnastics Tournament which opened in Shanghai today.

Taking part in the tournament are gymnasts from Canada, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, France, Japan, the Netherlands, Romania and China. This is the first time that China has held such a large-scale international gymnastics competition.

The article reports: "Chinese gymnasts have so far established friendly contacts with their counterparts in some 50 countries. The exchange of visits and competitions have strengthened mutual understanding and friendship and helped to improve the level of gymnastics in China and other countries.

"The arrival of the Olympic all-round champion, Nadia Comaneci, the outstanding Romanian gymnast, has added to the splendour of the tournament."

The article gives results of the teams from Japan, Korea, France, the Netherlands and Canada from previous international gymnastics competitions.

Korea, Japan and other countries have sent younger gymnasts to the current Shanghai Tournament. The article continues: "This shows that countries are not paying attention to the training of junior sportsmen.

"Chinese gymnasts still lack experience in international competition. For them, this tournament is a friendship gathering as well as an opportunity to learn from their counterparts from other countries."

The article stresses that the Chinese gymnasts wish to make progress alongside friends of various countries, showing sportsmanship and contributing to the advance of international gymnastics.

The article concludes by wishing the Shanghai Tournament success.

Meet Ends 20 June

OW202129Y Peking NCNA in English 2035 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 20 Jun (HSINHUA)--The 1978 Shanghai International Friendship Invitational Gymnastics Tournament closed at the Shanghai indoor stadium here this evening.

The closing ceremony was attended by Chao Hsing-chih, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Hsu Yin-sheng, first vice-minister of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Tu Chien, chairman, and Pai Ping and Yin Min, vice-chairmen, of the tournament organizing committee, and Sung Chung, secretary-general of the All-China Sports Federation.

Attending were also leaders of the gymnastics delegations to the tournament. They were Bryce Taylor of Canada, Kim Ong-to of Korea, Muhammad Ahmad Abdu of Egypt, Hiroshi Nosaka of Japan, J. Tielrooy of the Netherlands, Valentin Constantache of Romania, and Chiang Yu-chen of China.

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Speaking at the closing ceremony, Tu Chien said that the tournament was a complete success thanks to the close cooperation and joint efforts of the delegation leaders, coaches, gymnasts and judges. He continued: "The excellent performances of the gymnasts have left a deep impression on the people of Shanghai. The tournament has made contributions to the promotion of friendship among the people and sportsmen of various countries, and to the development of gymnastics."

UNITED STATES

SECRETARY OF STATE VANCE REMARKS ON U.S. AFRICAN POLICY

OW211800Y Peking NCNA in English 1751 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance made an address on U.S. African policy before the annual meeting of the U.S. Jaycees, Atlantic City, New Jersey, yesterday, according to an International Communications Agency report. Vance said that the U.S. goal is an Africa that is "free of the dominance of outside powers." "But its realization has been complicated in recent months by conflict and outside interference." He said: "The continued presence of large quantities of Soviet arms and thousands of Cuban troops in certain parts of Africa raises serious concerns. The size and duration of their military presence jeopardizes the independence of African states. It creates concern on the part of African nations that outside weapons and troops will be used to determine the outcome of any conflict on the continent. And it renders more difficult the efforts of Africans to resolve these disputes through peaceful means." But Vance went on to say: "It will not be our policy to mirror Soviet and Cuban activities in Africa.... Our best course is to help resolve the problems which create the excuse for external intervention and to help strengthen the ability of Africans to defend themselves."

Vance also spoke on the essential elements of the U.S. approach to Africa which include: Reliance on "trade, aid, economic and cultural ties" with Africa; increase of trade, investment and aid to the continent; consideration of "security requests from African nations with legitimate defence needs;" and emphasis on "concern about the nature of Soviet activities in Africa."

EUGENE ROSTOW CONTINUES TOUR OF PRC

Confers With PLA Official

OW211923Y Peking NCNA in English 1545 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--Wu Hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, today met and had a friendly conversation with Professor Eugene V. Rostow, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Committee on the Present Danger, the United States, and Mrs. Rostow. Hsieh Li, leading member of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, was present.

Meets Teng Hsiao-ping

OW220822Y Peking NCNA in English 0820 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Jun (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council, met with Professor Eugene V. Rostow, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Committee on the Present Danger, and Mrs. Rostow, here this morning.

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In a candid and friendly atmosphere, Vice-Premier Teng and Mr. Rostow exchanged views on some major issues concerning the current international political situation. Present on the occasion were Hao Te-ching, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Hsieh Li, a leading member of the institute, and Chu Chi-chen, deputy director of the Department of American and Oceanian Affairs of the Foreign Ministry.

EGYPTIAN WAR MINISTER AL-JAMASI DEPARTS U.S. FOR HOME

OW180850Y Peking NCNA in English 0826 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--Muhammad 'abd al-Ghani al-Jamasi, Egyptian deputy premier and minister of war and war production, returned here today after a ten-day visit to the United States, according to a MENA report.

Al-Jamasi met with U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Defense Secretary Harold Brown and other U.S. military officials and dealt with the execution of the F-5 fighter aircraft deal to Egypt in their talks. Al-Jamasi signed an agreement for the training of F-5 fighter pilots and engineers for Egypt and visited U.S. military bases.

SOVIET UNION

PEOPLE'S DAILY CONDEMNS SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFRICA

HK201345Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 14 Jun 78 p 6 HK

[Short commentary on international affairs: "A Clumsy Coverup"]

[Text] The Soviet Union is denounced by the world for its notorious aggression, expansion, intervention and subversion in Africa. Logically, it would appear very difficult for the Soviets to cover up and justify themselves because there is conclusive evidence of these crimes.

However, this is not the case. At a recent press conference, the first deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union not only pretended as though nothing had happened but truculently refuted the charge of "Soviet infiltration in Africa" as sheer "imagination." The reason he gave was: "There is not a single armed Soviet citizen on the African Continent." It is both ridiculous and pitiable for the vice foreign minister of a powerful and great country like the Soviet Union to resort to this petty trick of deception.

Let's leave out the large number of KGB spies who don the cloaks of "diplomats," "advisers," "experts" and "reporters." These unarmed "Soviet citizens" gather information, interfere in the internal affairs of Africa and carry out subversion against the legitimate governments of the countries in which they are stationed. In their counterrevolutionary capacity and role, they are no less able than people who are "armed." Let's just talk about Soviet military personnel. In recent years, thousands of such personnel have been sent to Africa, including a not so unheard-of general who is "in charge of the Soviet military operations office in Africa." According to the ZAIRIAN NEWS AGENCY, there are more than 10 Soviet generals in Angola. These Soviet military personnel and generals are out of uniform, "unarmed," and do not have to fight on the frontline; they just organize, instigate and direct wars one after another in Angola, the Horn of Africa and Zaire. [paragraph continues]

Who can say that their counterrevolutionary capacity and role are below those who are in uniform and are "armed?"

Furthermore, this Mr Vice Foreign Minister deliberately avoided mentioning the 50,000 and more Cuban mercenaries: They are fully armed, equipped with Soviet-made airplanes, artillery and all kinds of modern equipment and recklessly indulge in rattling in Africa. Can it be said that all these have nothing to do with the Soviet Union. The Kremlin once highly praised the Cuban "venture" in Africa as "a brilliant example of the fulfillment of solemn internationalism." Why didn't Mr Vice Foreign Minister mention this prestigious force and its relationship with the Soviet Union and even describe this relationship as something open and honorable? Is it because the Cuban expeditionary army is "armed" and has become an out-and-out armed interventionist army and a Soviet task force? Has Mr Vice Foreign Minister found it hard to make out a good case and therefore dared not acknowledge their connections? Apparently, the Soviet attempt to cover up its social-imperialist deeds in Africa with the lie that "there is not a single armed Soviet citizen on the African Continent" is entirely a pipedream.

SOVIET UNION EXPANDING INTO SOUTHEAST ASIA

OW220922Y Peking NCNA in English 0911 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Jun (HSINHUA)--Using a Singapore branch of the Moscow Narodny Bank Limited, the Soviet Union is annexing enterprises in Southeast Asia and thus conducting economic expansion in that region.

The ruse used by the bank is to extend credit to various business on very severe terms and then press them for repayment. It is reported that in the first half of 1977 alone, the bank lodged 16 cases of appeal with the Singapore Supreme Court for the repayment of bank credit. As a result, some companies including the Yah Swee Hong Company of Singapore, the Malaysia Mechanical Pte. Ltd., Sunshine Securities Ltd. and a large textile mill were forced to suspend business or be taken over.

According to reports carried in the Singapore newspapers "NANYANG SIANG PAU" and "SIN CHEW JIT POH" on June 15 and 16 respectively, the Moscow Narodny Bank Limited in Singapore on three occasions in 1976 extended credit totalling 95.9 million Singapore dollars to the large Cockpit Hotel in Singapore. The conditions placed on the loan were that the hotel's assets be used as security. Later on, the bank pressed the hotel for repayment and the hotel was compelled to repay the Soviet bank nearly half of the loan with interest within one and a half years. This plunged the hotel into serious financial difficulties. The bank seized this opportunity to take over the hotel.

The fate of the hotel is not without precedent. As early as 1973, the Soviet bank used the same method in dealing with the Mosbert Group, a multinational company engaged in stock and real estate business in Southeast Asia. In 1975, in the name of tightening its credit dealings, the bank pressed the Mosbert Group for repayment and presented a series of harsh terms. When the scheme was exposed the Soviet bank resorted to other tactics and forced two of the group's branch companies in Malaysia and Singapore to close down.

NORTH ASIA

OFFICIAL SAYS HAN AILMENT NOT TO AFFECT TALKS WITH JAPAN

OW211247Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Jun (KYODO)--Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda has got to sign the proposed Japan-China peace treaty under pressure from Chinese and Japanese peoples and also in view of the sympathetic American attitude toward this issue, a top-level Chinese leader said here Wednesday. He, however, believes Fukuda has not yet finally decided to sign the treaty. The statement came from TanChen-lin, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (parliament), when he met a group of visiting Japanese socialist dietmen at the Great Hall of the People in Peking.

The Japanese dietmen asked Tan about the reported illness of Han Nien-lung, vice foreign minister, who was expected to lead the Chinese delegation to the resumed treaty negotiations. Tan, however, said Han's ailment would not affect the timetable for the negotiations. China, he added, had many vice-foreign ministers capable of conducting the talks. Tan said though there was no official notice from Japan he was aware of the possibility that talks might open on July 3. China was ready to start the talks on that date, he added.

In Tokyo, Japanese Foreign Ministry Wednesday was working on a plan to complete the talks if possible before the Bonn summit meeting on July 16.

Also present at Tan's meeting with the Japanese socialists were Sun Ping-hua, secretary general of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and Ting Min, deputy chief of the Japan section of the Asian Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

JAPANESE PAPERS COMMENT ON USSR MILITARY THREAT

OW1920141 Peking NCNA in English 1920 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 19 Jun (HSINHUA)--Japanese papers have carried articles condemning the Soviet Union for its military threat to Japan and urging the people throughout the country to close their ranks and unfold a national mass campaign for the recovery of Japan's northern territories.

PROMOTION NEWS, organ of the Kansai Association for Promoting the Return of the Northern Territories, in an article on June 15 protested against the military exercises the Soviet Union staged in Etorofu Island. The article said that the Soviet Union has "attempted to make its forcible occupation of Japan's northern territories a fait accompli and suppress by military intimidation the Japanese people's aspiration for the return of these territories." It said that the "current Soviet military exercises constitute a major interference in the internal affairs of our country." It pointed out: "The Soviet Union poses a growing realistic menace to Japan." "Its current military exercises have indicated to the Japanese people that the Soviet Union pays only lip service to peace and detente, while actually it is feverishly making war preparations."

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JINMIN SHIMPO, organ of the Provisional Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan (Left), said in an editorial on June 14 that of late, "Soviet social-imperialism's policy of war and aggression to dominate the world has become ever more barefaced. Wherever the Soviet tentacles reach, in Africa or in Asia, there arise the stench of flames and smoke. The high-handed repression and interference of Japan by Soviet social-imperialism has been intensified daily.

The article [as received] noted: "A series of facts have clearly proved that at present Soviet social-imperialism will not return to Japan even a single island of her northern territories, moreover, it is plotting to perpetuate its forcible occupation of the entire Chishima Islands, so as to try to place the Japanese nation and the whole of Japanese islands under its domination. It stressed: "Now that the situation has developed to such an extent Japan must unleash a campaign of the whole nation for the recovery of the northern islands and rely on the force of the unified entire nation to cope with the ferocious enemy."

A mass rally was held in the city of Chiba yesterday at which the participants voiced determination to intensify the movement for the recovery of the northern territories. An action policy adopted at the rally noted that to demand the return of the northern territories is a righteous struggle of the Japanese people to safeguard state sovereignty. It said that the Soviet Union is seeking hegemony in all corners of the world. The Japanese people should strengthen their unity with the Third World countries which are firmly opposed to Soviet hegemonism.

SUN PING-HUA FEETES JAPAN SOCIALIST DIETMEN

OW202107Y Peking NCNA in English 1957 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Jun (HSINHUA)--Sun Ping-hua, secretary-general of the China-Japan Friendship Association, gave a dinner for a friendship delegation of Diet members of the Japanese Socialist Party here this evening. The delegation is led by Masaichiro Tabata, with Takako Doi as advisor and Seichi Ikehata as secretary general. All three are members of the House of Representatives.

Mitsuro Donowaki, minister of the Japanese Embassy here, was present.

The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

Meeting With Tan Chen-lin

OW210908Y Peking NCNA in English 0855 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--Tan Chen-lin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the friendship delegation of diet members of the Japanese Socialist Party led by Masaichiro Tabata.

Sun Ping-hua, secretary-general of the China-Japan Friendship Association, was among those present on the occasion.

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COAL INDUSTRY MINISTER MEETS JAPANESE DELEGATION

OW182019Y Peking NCNA in English 1947 GMT 18 Jun 78 CN

[Text] Peking, 18 Jun (HSINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Coal Industry Hsiao Han met and had a friendly conversation here today with all members of a Japanese coal technology friendship delegation led by Shingo Ariyoshi, president of the Japanese Coal Association, with Shoichi Moroguchi, managing director of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, as the secretary-general.

Arriving in Peking on June 12 at the invitation of the Chinese Coal Society, the Japanese guests toured places of historical interest and scenic spots. They also visited the Tatumg coal mines in Shansi. The delegation left Peking by train this evening to visit Tsaochuang of Shantung Province and other parts of China.

DPRK GENERAL MEETS NEW MEMBER OF ARMISTICE COMMISSION

OW211708Y Peking NCNA in English 1647 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--General O Chin-u, minister of the Korean People's Armed Forces, received Niu Ko-lun [3662 0344 0243], newly appointed member of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission, here this morning and had a cordial and friendly talk with him. Present on the occasion were Lt General Pak Chung-kuk, vice-minister of the Korean People's Armed Forces, and Chinese Ambassador Lu Chih-hsien.

Vice-Minister Pak Chung-kuk arranged a lunch today in honour of Niu Ko-lun. Niu Ko-lun was also feted by Major General Hau Chu-kyong, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission, on the evening of June 19.

NODONG SINMUN COMMENTS ON SOUTH KOREAN WAR EXERCISE

OW171457Y Peking NCNA in English 1305 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--The paper NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today denounced the large-scale "special war exercise" staged by the Pak Chong-hui clique in the central western sector of the military demarcation line.

The commentary points out that the Pak Chong-hui clique has clamoured about the "threat of southward aggression" in an attempt to cover up its scheme to make new war provocations. But actions by the South Korean authorities show that they are preparing for war against the North, it says.

The war exercise shows that the Pak Chong-hui clique "has not the slightest intention to solve peacefully the question of national reunification," the commentary says.

Exercise Condemned

OW212020Y Peking NCNA in English 1912 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued an information yesterday denouncing the Pak Chong-hui clique for its ever more frantic war exercises staged when June 25 is approaching.

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It said: "The massive war exercises of the South Korean puppets are another outright violation of the principles of the July 4 North-South joint statement and a naked challenge to the public opinion at home and abroad which want peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification."

The information said that through the repeated war exercises, the Pak clique is attempting to "beg for more weapons and dollars from their U.S. masters, divert the attention of the South Korean people who desire the democratisation of society and the peaceful reunification of the country, particularly the students who are waging a vigorous struggle against fascism and for democracy so as to bridge over the political crisis of their tottering rule and realise their desire for long-term office".

KIM IL-SONG GIVES BANQUET FOR RWANDAN PRESIDENT

OW152111Y Peking NCNA in English 1624 GMT 15 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, 15 Jun (HSINHUA)--Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has stated: "The present situation demands of all African countries, without being fussy about progressive or non progressive, to maintain their traditional non-aligned policy and form a broad united front on the principle of respecting each other's independence and not interfering in internal affairs, thus decisively frustrating the crafty attempts of foreign aggressive forces at division, disintegration and conquest."

The Korean president made this statement at a grand banquet held yesterday evening in honour of Juvenal Habyalimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda and chairman and founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development. Madame Juvenal Habyalimana and the president's entourage attended the banquet.

Present on the Korean side were wife of the Korean president, and other Korean party and government leaders including Pak Song-chol and his wife, Kye Ung-tae, Ho Tam and others.

President Kim Il-song said: "The dominationist forces including the imperialists deliberately inseminate discords and antagonism and create disputes and conflicts among the African countries in order to establish their domination."

"The African countries should resolutely rebuff all attempts of outside forces to interfere and not allow any kind of domination", he added.

He stressed: "Some disputes existing between African countries should be settled through talks and negotiations and the problems of the African Continent be solved by the African people themselves."

The banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The two presidents also held talks here yesterday.

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SOUTH ASIA

KENG PIAO ENDS PAKISTAN VISIT, ARRIVES IN SRI LANKA

Feted in Karachi

OW211318Y Peking NCNA in English 1305 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Karachi, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--Acting Governor of Sind Province and Begum Abdul Kadir Shaikh gave a dinner in the governor's house here yesterday evening in honour of Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his wife Chao Lan-hsiang. Chief Martial Law Administrator and Head of the Pakistan Government General Ziaul Haq and Begum Ziaul Haq attended the dinner. Deputy Head of the Chinese Government delegation and Vice-Minister of Communication Pan Chi and members of the delegation attended the dinner on invitation. High ranking Pakistan officials and officers were present.

Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Lu Wei-chao and his wife Chang Ying and Chinese Consul-General in Karachi Wang Ching-jung were also present.

The dinner proceeded in an atmosphere of warmth and friendship. General Ziaul Haq and Vice-Premier Keng Piao chatted cheerfully at the dinner.

The acting governor said in his speech: "The mutual relationship between Pakistan and China has an age-old history and a very firm foundation." Through this visit of the Chinese vice-premier, the friendship between the peoples of the two countries would be further strengthened, he added.

Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao in his reply speech wished Pakistan greater achievements on the road of advance. He said: "Pakistan friends can rest assured that China is your genuine and trustworthy friend."

Chao Lan-hsiang, wife of Vice-Premier Keng Piao, was the guest of honour at a coffee party and a lunch given in Karachi yesterday separately by Begum Mohammad Shariff, wife of the Chief of Naval Staff Admiral Mohammad Shariff, and by Begum I.F. Quadir, wife of the commander of Karachi. Begum Ziaul Haq, wife of General Ziaul Haq, was present on both occasions.

Departs Pakistan

OW211326Y Peking NCNA in English 1315 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Karachi, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government delegation headed by Vice-Premier Keng Piao left here this morning by special plane after a successful friendly visit to Pakistan, China's close neighbour. Pakistan Chief Martial Law Administrator and Head of Government General Ziaul Haq saw the delegation off at the airport.

A sending-off ceremony was held at the airport. The band played the national anthems of China and Pakistan. Vice-Premier Keng Piao then inspected a guard of honour of the three services of the Pakistan Armed Forces in the company of General Ziaul Haq.

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The Chinese vice-premier and General Ziaul Haq warmly shook hands and embraced each other to bid farewell to each other. The vice-premier's wife, Chao Lan-hsiang, also shook hands warmly with Begum Ziaul Haq at the plane side.

Seeing the Chinese guests off at the airport were Chairman of The Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee and member of the Military Council General Mohammad Shariff, Chief of the Naval Staff and member of the Military Council Admiral Mohammad Shariff, Secretary General-in-Chief Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Adviser on Finance A. G. N. Kazi, Adviser on Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi, and other advisers, Acting Governor of Sind Province Justice Abdul Kadir Shaikh, Martial Law Administrator of Zone C Lieutenant General Mohammad Iqbal Khan, and Pakistan Ambassador to China Mumtaz Alvie. Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Lu Wei-chao and his wife Chang Ying, Consul-General Wang Ching-jung and other officials of the Chinese Embassy and consulate-general were also present at the airport.

Deputy head of the Chinese Government delegation Pan Chi, vice-minister of communications, and some members of the delegation will continue their visit in the country.

Hailed by Pakistan Press

OW212132Y Peking NCNA in English 2114 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Islamabad, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--Pakistan newspapers have described Vice-Premier Keng Piao's visit to Pakistan and the opening to traffic of the Karakoram Highway as an effort to further strengthen the friendship between Pakistan and China.

HURRIYET said editorially on June 18 that the Karakoram Highway is "the immortal symbol of the skill, hard work and friendly cooperation of the Chinese and Pakistani engineers". It is also a momentous step towards the strengthening of the ties of friendship and sincerity between China and Pakistan, it added. MUSAWAT said in a leading article: "Pakistan-China friendship is a manifestation of the common goals of the peoples of Pakistan and China."

IMROZE said editorially that the Karakoram Highway set a glorious example of fruitful cooperation for the whole world. The highway is the road of friendship on which we will march forward in step and shoulder to shoulder with each other.

In an editorial on June 19 THE DAILY RECORDER praised the Karakoram Highway as the most impressive demonstration of the will of both the Pakistani and Chinese peoples to seek economic advancement through friendship and genuine cooperation. MASHRIQ said in an article on June 18: "China has undoubtedly proved a reliable friend of Pakistan at every juncture and still holds dear Pakistan's independence and sovereignty." China respects the independence and sovereignty of every country, large or small, and unreservedly supports every country subjected to external intervention or aggression, the article added. "We, the people of Pakistan, heartily value China's support, material and moral, which it has extended to us in safeguarding our national entity and protecting our national boundaries."

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Arrives in Colombo

OW211308Y Peking NCNA in English 1256 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Colombo, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, arrived here by special plane this morning for an official and friendly visit to Sri Lanka at the invitation of the Sri Lanka Government. He was warmly greeted at the airport by Ranasinghe Premadasa, prime minister of the Republic of Sri Lanka and Mrs. Premadasa.

Accompanying Vice-Premier Keng Piao on the visit is his wife Chao Lan-hsiang. Members of Vice-Premier Keng Piao's party who came by the same plane included Shen Ping, director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry and Liu Hua, deputy director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry.

The Bandaranaike International Airport was colourfully decorated to welcome the Chinese guests. The national flags of China and Sri Lanka were fluttering in the breeze. The airport building was decorated with numerous coloured buntings.

When Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his wife stepped off the plane, Prime Minister Premadasa and his wife went over to cordially shake hands with them. The Chinese vice-premier was garlanded and his wife Chao Lan-hsiang was presented with a bouquet by Sri Lanka children. Drums were beating and shells were blowing. The airport was permeated with a joyful atmosphere.

Present at the airport to welcome the Chinese vice-premier were: Anandatissa de Alwis, speaker of the National State Assembly; A.C.S. Hameed, minister of foreign affairs, and his wife; Ranil Wickremasinghe, deputy minister of foreign affairs; W.M.P.B. Menikdiwela, secretary to the president; E.G. Goonewardene, secretary to the prime minister; W.T. Jayasinghe, secretary of the Foreign Ministry; D.S. Siriwardhana, secretary of the Ministry of Public Administration and Home Affairs; General D.S. Attiygalle, the co-ordinating authority of the Ministry of Defence; commanders of three services and high-ranking officials and officers of Sri Lanka, as well as Ratne D. Senanayake, president of the Sri Lanka-China Friendship Association. Diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited to Sri Lanka were present at the airport.

Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka Sun Sheng-wei, officials of the Chinese Embassy, representatives of Chinese engineering and technical personnel working in Sri Lanka and Chinese students studying in this country were also present on the occasion.

A number of representatives of the Sri Lanka-China Friendship Association and representatives of Chinese residents in Sri Lanka also greeted Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his party at the airport. They were holding high the streamers inscribed in Chinese and Sinhalese: "Warm welcome to Vice-Premier Keng Piao!"; "Long live the friendship between Sri Lanka and China!"

A solemn welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. After the band played the national anthems of both countries, Vice-Premier Keng Piao, accompanied by Army Commander Major-General J.E.D. Perera reviewed the army guard of honour. After the welcome ceremony, Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his wife in the company of Prime Minister Premadasa and his wife drove to the state guest house where they are to stay.

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Calls On Prime Minister

OW211748Y Peking NCNA in English 1738 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Colombo, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, vice-premier of the People's Republic of China, called on Ranasinghe Premadasa, prime minister of the Republic of Sri Lanka, at the prime minister's office this afternoon.

Keng Piao conveyed the best regards from Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, to President Junius Richard Jayewardene and Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa. The prime minister expressed his thanks for this. Later, in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, they held official talks on bilateral relations concerning further strengthening the friendly cooperation between the two countries and two peoples.

Taking part in the talks on the Sri Lanka side were: A.C.S. Hameed, minister of foreign affairs; Gamini Jayasuriya, minister of health; Ronnie de Mel, minister of finance and planning; Gamini Dissanayake, minister of irrigation, power and highways; and Lalith Athulathmudali, minister of trade.

Present on the Chinese side were: Shen Ping, director of the Asian Department of the Foreign Ministry; Liu Hua, deputy director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry; and Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka Sun Sheng-wei.

Attends Banquet

OW212012Y Peking NCNA in English 2004 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Colombo, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--Ranasinghe Premadasa, prime minister of the Republic of Sri Lanka, and Mrs Premadasa held a banquet at the prime minister's official residence this evening in honour of Keng Piao, vice-premier of the People's Republic of China, and his wife Chao Lan-hsiang.

Prime Minister Premadasa and Vice-Premier Keng Piao spoke at the banquet. Their speeches were punctuated with warm applause. The banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the strengthening of the friendship between the two peoples and the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Among those Chinese attending the banquet were: Shen Ping, director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry; Liu Hua, deputy director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry; and Chinese Ambassador Sun Sheng-wei.

Present at the banquet were also Sri Lanka officials: Anandatissa de Alwis, speaker of the National State Assembly; A.C.S. Hameed, minister of foreign affairs; Gamini Jayasuriya, minister of health; T. Wijayapala Mendis, minister of textile industry; Cyril Mathew, minister of industries and scientific affairs; S.B. Herath, minister of food and co-operatives; D.B. Wijetunga, minister of information and broadcasting; Ronnie de Mel, minister of finance and planning; Gamini Dissanayake, minister of irrigation, power and highways; and Festus Perera, minister of fisheries.

Praises Nonalignment

OW211917Y Peking NCNA in English 1901 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Colombo, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--"The Chinese Government and people highly appraise and firmly support the non-aligned movement and rejoice at the steady growth of its ranks," said Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao at today's banquet given in his honour by Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa of Sri Lanka.

The Chinese vice-minister said: "The non-aligned countries situated on five continents are an important part of the Third World. The vigorous non-aligned movement is an effective force in opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism." He said that Sri Lanka is an initiator of the non-aligned movement and serves as the president of the current session of the non-aligned summit conference. It has made useful contributions to the development and growth of the movement. He expressed the conviction that "Sri Lanka, continuing to work together with other non-aligned countries, will make new contributions in safeguarding the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned countries and upholding the movement's correct orientation of opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

He said that at present the international situation continues to develop in a direction favourable to the peoples of the world. "However, the superpowers are still intensifying their contention for hegemony, which is the source of intranquility in all parts of the world. The people of the world are being threatened by an ever graver danger of war. It has become their common strategic task to put off the outbreak of a new world war.

He stressed: "The South Asian peoples ardently love peace and they need a peaceful and stable environment in which to develop their economies. We wish to see the South Asian countries get rid of interference by outside forces, treat one another as equals and live together in amity on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence and maintain the stability of the region. The Chinese Government firmly supports the Sri Lanka Government's proposal of making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, and appreciates its active efforts in developing relations with neighbouring countries." He said: "The Chinese Government and people appreciate and rejoice at the successes achieved by Sri Lanka in both its domestic and foreign affairs, and wish you continuous new successes in the future.

Dealing with the profound friendship between the peoples of China and Sri Lanka, Vice-Premier Keng Piao commended the Government of Sri Lanka which broke through the imperialist blockade on China and boldly signed the first five-year trade agreement on the exchange of rubber for rice in 1952, which was a great help to China. In the past twenty-six years, this trade agreement, renewed again and again, has remained a model of international trade relationship based on equality, mutual benefit and complementing each other's needs.

He said: "Leaders of our two countries exchanged visits on many occasions, including two visits to your country by our late Premier Chou En-lai. These visits fostered better mutual understanding and laid a solid foundation for the wide expansion of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries."

"The first special envoy sent out by His Excellency President Jayewardene last year made his first call on China. This was an expression of the sincere desire of the Sri Lanka Government to continue developing the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. It is with the same sincere desire that I have come to your country today in the hope that my visit will further deepen our mutual understanding and friendship so that Sino-Sri Lanka friendship will have every wider vistas and that its flower will bloom ever more splendidly", the Chinese vice-premier said, in conclusion.

Sri Lanka Premier's Comments

OW212007Y Peking NCNA in English 1956 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Colombo, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--"The maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace is vital to the peace and stability of the region," said Sri Lanka Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa at the banquet he gave this evening in honour of Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao. He reiterated his appreciation for China's support for the proposal. He said: "We are confident that both our countries will continue to work together, along with the other like-minded nations, to make the concept a reality."

Recalling the growth of the relations between Sri Lanka and China, Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa said that Vice-Premier Keng Piao's visit "forges a further link in the ties binding our two countries and will help to renew the deep rooted friendship between our two peoples." He said that China has always been ready to come to the assistance of Sri Lanka in times of need. The people of Sri Lanka remain grateful for the consistent support China has extended to their development efforts, and admire the spectacular progress in national reconstruction made by the People's Republic of China since liberation. "Under the able and wise leadership of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, China has entered a new, vibrant phase in her history when she will consolidate her revolutionary gains and reach out to still higher levels of national well-being," he said.

He said: "The Bandung Conference of 1955 is a landmark in the history of the emerging nations of Asia and Africa and Sri Lanka is deeply appreciative of the active role played by China to ensure the success of the conference. I would like to say that the spirit of Bandung continues to animate the policy of non-alignment followed by Sri Lanka." He noted: "China and Sri Lanka have consistently stood together in opposing colonialism and imperialism and extending unreserved support to the efforts to democratise international relations. Both our countries stand committed to the view that strict compliance with the principles of peaceful coexistence alone provide the foundation for an acceptable framework of international relations."

He pointed out that the establishment of a new, equitable system of international economic relations is therefore an issue of the utmost urgency and the non-aligned countries as well as the other nations of the Third World are deeply indebted to China for the support which they have received from her in their struggle to secure a fair and just international economic order.

Meets Foreign Minister

OW221210Y Peking NCNA in English 1205 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Colombo, 22 Jun (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, held official talks with A.C.S. Hameed, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Sri Lanka, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this morning. The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

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EUROPE

DIPLOMATIC SOURCE SAYS HUA KUO-FENG TO VISIT EUROPE

OW221056Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1046 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Excerpt] Peking, 22 Jun (AFP)--China's top leader, Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, will make a first European trip taking in Romania and Yugoslavia in the early Autumn, probably at the end of August or the beginning of September, an informed diplomatic source said here today.

The Communist leader and premier will stop off in Iran, either at the beginning or the end of the tour, the source said quoting Chinese officials. There has been no official Chinese confirmation of this European tour which had been rumoured during the last few weeks.

SPAIN'S KING JUAN CARLOS LEAVES SHANGHAI FOR IRAQ

OW220119Y Peking MCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1855 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain and their entourage left here by special plane for Iraq at midnight today at the end of their official visit to China.

Among those giving their majesties a warm send-off were: Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chang Wen-chin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Ma Mu-ming, Chinese ambassador to Spain, and his wife; Chih Tsung-hua and Kao Chien-chung, deputy department directors of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Peng Chung, second vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and his wife; Lo Ping, Wang I-ping, Yang Fu-chen and Yang Shih-fa, vice-chairmen of the municipal Revolutionary Committee; Su Pu-ching, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and leading members of other departments concerned Li Chu-wen, Yang Wen-wei, Chang Wen-tao and Wang Wei.

Before boarding the plane, King Carlos and Queen Sofia shook hands with Vice-Chairman Ulanfu, and Second Vice-Chairman Peng Chung and his wife, who congratulated their majesties on their successful visit.

Earlier today, the king and the queen, accompanied by Second Vice-Chairman Peng Chung and his wife, visited the Shanghai Museum, the No. 1 Department Store and the No. 6 People's Hospital, and had a discussion with well-known scientists, professors, writers and artists here.

Chen Chung-wei, a noted osteologist and deputy director of the No. 6 People's Hospital, gave the distinguished visitors a brief account of the hospital's achievements in replanting severed fingers and limbs. The king and the queen also had a warm chat with some of the patients recuperating in the hospital.

In a sightseeing trip round the town, the royal couple cruised on the Huangpu River and went atop the Shanghai Mansion to have a bird's-eye view of the city.

They spent the evening at a theatrical performance in the company of Vice-Chairman Ulanfu and Second Vice-Chairman Peng Chung and his wife, enjoying dances and acrobatic shows presented by local artists.

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YEH CHIEN-YING GREET'S NATIONAL DAY OF ICELAND

OW181457Y Peking in English to Europe 2030 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the Chinese National People's Congress sent a message 16 June to Icelandic President Kristjan Eldjarn extending warm congratulations to him on the occasion of the National Day of Iceland. The message wishes the people of Iceland well-being and their country prosperity. It also hoped that the relations between China and Iceland and the friendship between the two peoples develop steadily.

WEST GERMAN DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH MINISTERS

OW171218Y Peking NCNA in English 108 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--Ku Mu, vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of Friedrich-Ebert Foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany here this morning. Leader of the delegation is Alfred Nau and deputy leader is Heinz Kuehn. Franz Keil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of FRG in Peking, was present. Among others attending was Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

While in Peking, the West German delegation had separate meetings with Wang Shu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade; Hsu Tsai-lien, vice-minister of coal industry; Chin Li-sheng, deputy secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; and Li Yu-min, leading member of the Bank of China.

The West German visitors will shortly leave here to tour Southern China.

ENVOY CLARIFIES STATEMENT ON CYPRUS BY HUANG HUA

TA201931Y Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 20 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Replying to representations made by the Cyprus Government, the PRC ambassador to Nicosia, Mr Tsao Chih, has denied Turkish press reports which quoted PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua as making a statement in which he fully supports the Turkish views on Cyprus.

Mr Tsao Chih reaffirmed China's firm support for a fully independent, unified, sovereign and nonaligned Cyprus.

The demarche to the PRC ambassador was made by the director general of the Foreign Ministry, Mr Pelayias, who called him and asked him to clarify the statement made by Mr Huang Hua.

DEFENSE EXPERTS VISIT BRITISH MILITARY EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION

LD201436Y London BBC Domestic Television Service in English 1245 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A team of defense experts from China have been at the 5-day exhibition of arms and military equipment at Aldershot. The Chinese are among representatives from 90 countries who will be at Aldershot. China has been showing increasing interest in Western weaponry, but this is the first defense delegation it sent to Britain. Later they will go on to Lulworth in Dorset to see some of the hardware in action.

VICE PREMIER CHEN MU-HUA MEETS SWEDISH RAILWAY GROUP

OW211906Y Peking NCNA in English 1519 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with the Swedish Railway Technology Mission.

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Chairman of the mission is Olof Hult, president of the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences, and its deputy chairmen are Bo Ulf, deputy director general of the Swedish State Railways, and Ake Nilsson, general manager of the transport division of Asea AB. Swedish Ambassador to China Kaj Bjork attended the meeting. Present were Tuan Chun-i and Li Kuang, minister and vice-minister of railways.

After arriving in China on June 9, the mission visited Peking, Sian, Changsha and Chuchou. The Swedish guests had discussions with leading members of departments concerned and Chinese engineers on the development of railway technology in the two countries, and together they looked into the prospects for technical exchanges and cooperation in the railways between the two countries. The Swedish guests will shortly leave Peking for home in separate groups.

MILITARY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM YUGOSLAVIA

OW220222Y Peking NCNA in English 0202 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Jun (HSINHUA)--The military goodwill delegation of the People's Republic of China successfully wound up its friendly visit to Yugoslavia, and returned here by special plane this morning.

Leader of the delegation was Yang Yung, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and deputy leader is Liao Han-sheng, member of the CCP Central Committee and political commissar of the PLA Nanking units.

The delegation was met at the airport by Wei Kuo-ching, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and director of the PLA General Political Department; Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of the PLA general staff; Yen Chin-sheng, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department; Chang Chen, director of the PLA General Logistics Department; Chang Hai-feng, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Mei Chia-sheng, deputy commander of the PLA Navy; Liu Shih-chang, deputy political commissar of the PLA Air Force; Chin Ju-pai, political commissar of the PLA Artillery; Cheng Shih-tsai, deputy commander of the PLA Armoured Forces; and Wan Hai-feng, deputy political commissar of the PLA Peking Units.

Present were Dusan Grubor, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Yugoslav Embassy in China; Nicolae Gavrilescu, Romanian ambassador to China, and Col Ioan Dubesteanu, military attache of the Romanian Embassy in China; and Lt Col Guy Brossollet, military attache of the French Embassy in China.

LIANG PI-YEH MILITARY DELEGATION FETED IN ROMANIA

OW171445Y Peking NCNA in English 1746 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Jun (HSINHUA)--Lieutenant General Gheorghe Comoi, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, vice-minister of national defence and secretary of the Supreme Political Council of the Armed Forces, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the military friendship delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Liang Pi-yeh, leader, and all members of the delegation, attended the banquet.

Present at the banquet were Major Generals Ilie Ceausescu and Victor Voichitsa, deputy secretaries of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces, and other ranking officers, Charge d'Affaires ad interim Lu Chi-hsin and Military Attache Yuan Yung-lou of the Chinese Embassy.

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Speaking at the banquet, Comrade Gomoiu said: "Your visit is a vivid manifestation of the close friendship and extensive cooperation between the Romanian and Chinese peoples. The peoples of our two countries are bound closely by the long tradition of mutual support in the struggle against foreign oppression and domination, and for national and social liberation and for social revolution and transformation." He spoke highly of the Chinese people who are rallying closely round the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and working with vigour for the realization of the great goals set by the 11th national congress of the party. As close comrades and friends, we are heartily delighted at the great successes the Chinese people have achieved in realizing these great goals. We are equally glad of the excellent results of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in its military and political training, in raising combat strength and in defending the revolutionary fruits of the Chinese working people," he concluded.

Comrade Liang Pi-yeh said in his speech: "Under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party and Comrade Ceausescu, and with blood-and-flesh ties with the masses of the people, the heroic Romanian Army has grown into a modern army with high political consciousness and mighty combat strength and has made great contributions to the fulfillment of all kinds of combat tasks. We are glad from the bottom of our hearts of all the achievements of the fraternal Romanian Army."

He praised the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between China and Romania, jointly fostered by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai and Comrade Ceausescu. "The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng", he said, "highly treasures this friendship and unity. The recent successful official and friendly visit of Comrade Ceausescu to our country where he was accorded the warmest welcome by the Chinese people has written a new chapter in the history of Chinese-Romanian relations." Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese people will continue to push forward the friendship between China and Romania as we have always been doing."

A warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the banquet from start to end.

CHEN HSI-LIEN MEETS ROMANIAN GYMNASTS

OW212029Y Peking NCKA in English 2016 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien met head Valentin Constandache and Deputy Head Nicolae Vieru of the visiting Romanian gymnastics delegation, noted Romanian gymnast Nadia Comaneci and her mother, at the Capital Indoor-Stadium here this evening.

Present at the meeting were Wang Meng and Hsu Yin-sheng, minister and first vice-minister of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission, Yu Chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Lu Chin-tung, leading member of the All-China Sports Federation. Present were Romanian Ambassador to China Nicolae Gavrilescu and Mrs. Gavrilescu.

Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien extended a warm welcome to the Romanian guests on their visit to China. He said that the Romanian delegation's visit to China provided a good opportunity for the gymnasts of the two countries to learn from each other. The vice-premier cordially enquired about Nadia Comaneci's injury in her heel and the treatment she is receiving. On learning that she was going to give a performance for the Peking spectators, Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien advised her to take good care of herself.

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Then, Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien and others watched a joint performance of Chinese and Romanian gymnasts. He met and had photographs taken with the coaches and gymnasts of both sides before the exhibition started.

The Romanian gymnastics delegation arrived in Peking this afternoon after attending the 1978 Shanghai International Gymnastics Tournament. The excellent performance of the gymnasts of the two countries, especially the thrilling performance of world champion Nadia Comaneci on the beam and uneven bars, delighted the capacity crowd of 18,000 spectators.

Later, the Physical Culture and Sports Commission gave a reception in honour of the Romanian delegation, at which the All-China Sports Federation presented Nadia Comaneci with a souvenir cup.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

HUANG HUA FETES OMANI FOREIGN MINISTER

OW211954Y Peking NCNA in English 1935 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Jun (HSDNHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua gave a banquet here this evening in honour of Qais 'Abd al-Munim Zawawi, minister of state for foreign affairs of Oman, and his party.

Addressing the banquet, Minister Huang Hua said: "The Omani Government and people have in recent years made unremitting efforts under the leadership of Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and achieved gratifying results in safeguarding state sovereignty, protecting national resources and developing the national economy and culture. In international affairs, Oman pursues a policy of neutrality and non-alignment, supports the Arab and Palestinian people in their struggle for liberation, stands for unity and cooperation among the Gulf and Red Sea states, and opposes superpower interference in the affairs of the countries in this region, thus making its contributions to the united struggle of the Arab and Third World countries against hegemonism."

He pointed out: "The distinguished guests come from the coast of the Gulf and the Red Sea, an area of strategic importance with rich strategic resources. The two superpowers are fiercely intensifying their contention in this area in order to seize petroleum resources and control navigation channels and strategic positions. Bloated with wild ambitions, the superpower flaunting the signboard of 'socialism' is making trouble everywhere and stepping up all-round expansion in an attempt to place the area under its own control.

"More and more countries in the Middle East, the Red Sea and the Gulf are appealing for strengthening unity and cooperation, safeguarding the security of the area with their joint efforts and opposing superpower expansion and interference, and they are time and again frustrating superpower schemes." [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1741 GMT on 21 June carries a similar report which adds at this point: "This not only shows the strong will of the people of all countries in this region to safeguard their state sovereignty and oppose imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism but also fully indicates that the international united front against hegemonism with the Third World as its main force is developing on an extensive scale. This is an important sign of the excellent international situation at present."]

Foreign Minister Huang Hua said: "Since the founding of new China, trade between our two countries has been increasing steadily. The formal establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries marks the new stage in the growth of the friendship between the peoples of China and Oman. His excellency the minister of state for foreign affairs has worked actively to develop friendly relations between the two countries. His present visit to China will not only result in better understanding between our two countries but will surely make positive contributions to furthering friendship between our two peoples and promoting friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries."

In his speech, Minister Zawawi said: "We are looking forward with great expectations to the bright future of the relations between our two countries. We hope, through this historic visit, we will start building an all-round sincere friendship and a constructive relationship of cooperation on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs."

He said that the great Chinese people's ancient civilization, their achievements and the struggle they have waged for many years will always be a cultural and historical legacy for all humanity.

He said: "We have noticed the tremendous achievements the great Chinese people have scored under the leadership of Chairman Hua and his respected comrades. We admire these achievements of your country, a developing country belonging to the Third World. Your country now stands firmly on the international political stage thanks to the efforts of the people of your country, to the late Chairman Mao Tsetung and the late Premier Chou En-lai, the forerunners of the present-day renaissance, and to the awareness of the present time shown by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and his comrades."

He continued: "We appreciate China's provision of invaluable aid to many Third World countries and its support to their just causes without seeking interference in their internal affairs."

"We appreciate China's consistent support to the just cause of the Arabs, its condemnation of Israeli occupation and aggression and its firm support to the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

"We also appreciate China's support to all countries fighting to safeguard their own entity, stability and territorial integrity, oppose occupation and subversion and avoid becoming spheres of influence of the superpowers."

Speaking of the internal situation in Oman, Minister Zawawi said: "The people of Oman regard His Majesty Respected Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id as the leader for founding the present-day renaissance. This all-round renaissance of the present time which Oman is experiencing aims to train the Omanis, provide them with a decent life, defend state sovereignty, make positive contributions to the stability of our region and support the just causes among the Arabs and in other parts of the world."

Attending the banquet on the host side were also Chung Hsi-tung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chen Chieh; vice-minister of foreign trade; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Chou Wei-chih, vice-minister of culture; Chin Chao, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration; Yang Chia-hsiang, secretary-general of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY; Yen Chih-hsiang, deputy director-general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China; Yang Chi, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Ma Yun-han, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade; and Chang Chieh, leading member of the Islamic Association of China.

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HO YING LEAVES FOR KUWAIT, JORDAN 22 JUNE

OW220908Y Peking NCNA in English 0852 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Jun (HSINHUA)--Ho Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, left Peking today for friendly visits to Kuwait and Jordan. He was seen off at the airport by Chung Hsi-tung and Liu Chen-hua, vice-ministers of foreign affairs. Present were M.A.A. Abu al-Hasan, Kuwaiti ambassador to China, and Umar as-Sayid, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Syrian Embassy here.

LIBERIAN PRESIDENT ATTENDS CHINESE MUSICAL PERFORMANCE

OW212001Y Peking NCNA in English 1951 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--William Richard Tolbert, president of the Republic of Liberia, and the other distinguished Liberian guests watched a performance of Chinese music and dances at the Great Hall of the People here this evening. At the end of the performance, President Tolbert went on stage and had warm handshakes with the artists, congratulating them on their success. He presented them with a basket of flowers. The performance was arranged by the Ministry of Culture in honour of President Tolbert.

The distinguished Liberian guests were accompanied by Tan Chen-lin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Chen, minister of culture; and Wang Jen-san, Chinese ambassador to Liberia.

This evening's programme included Chinese instrumental music, cheng solo, suona solo and dances which drew round after round of applause. With profound feelings for the people of Liberia, the Chinese instrumental ensemble played a Liberian melody "Liberia Is My Home", which was well received.

Attending the performance were also Liberian Ambassador to China John Daniel Cox and Mrs. Cox and officials of the Liberian Embassy here.

This afternoon, President Tolbert and the other distinguished Liberian guests visited Tsinghua University in the company of Li Li-kung, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. During the visit, the president inquired about the teaching staff of the university, and inspected a university-run workshop, experiment centres and a library. They had a cordial talk with professors and students. President Tolbert said to a leading member of the university: "I am very happy to visit your school. I appreciate your teaching methods and I hope that our two countries will strengthen cooperation and contacts in the fields of education, science and culture."

MILITARY GOODWILL DELEGATION VISITS CONGO

OW210728Y Peking NCNA in English 0718 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Brazzaville, 20 Jun (HSINHUA)--A Chinese military goodwill delegation headed by Chih Hao-tien, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, arrived here today to pay a friendly visit to Congo upon the invitation of Lieutenant Colonel N'gollo Raymond, chief of General Staff of the National People's Army of Congo.

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Warmly welcoming the delegation at the airport were: Lieutenant Colonel N'gollo Raymond; Captain Issambo Gaston-Ruben, vice-chief of General Staff in charge of the army; Captain Ongouya Jean-Felix, vice-chief of General Staff in charge of the navy; Captain Mapouta David, vice-chief of General Staff in charge of the air force; Major Mouassiposso Pascal, commander of the Brazzaville Garrison, and Lieutenant Kouka Bruno, director of the office of the General Staff.

Accompanied by the Congolese chief of General Staff, delegation head Chih Hao-tien viewed a guard of honour. Chinese Ambassador to Congo Li Lien-pi and diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy were also present at the airport.

This afternoon, the delegation laid a wreath before the tomb of the late President Marien Ngouabi.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NPC DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT TO MEXICO

Mexican Senate Leader Meeting

OW201548Y Peking NCNA in English 1507 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Jun (HSINHUA)--Chi Peng-fei, the visiting vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) of China, met with Joaquin Gamboa Pascoe, president of the Grand Commission of the Chamber of Senators of Mexico, in the latter's office this morning. Cordial and friendly conversations were held between the two sides.

Afterwards, the Chinese NPC delegation led by Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei and a Mexican delegation led by President Gamboa held a working session in the building of the Chamber of Senators. The working session proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality during which both sides exchanged views on the friendly relations between the two countries and matters of common interest. They expressed their aspirations to make further efforts for the development of the friendly relations between the two countries. Liu Pu, Chinese ambassador to Mexico, attended the working session.

After the working session, President Gamboa gave a working luncheon for the Chinese delegation. Also present on the occasion was Rodolfo Gonzalez Guevara, president of the Grand Commission of the Chamber of Deputies of Mexico.

President Gamboa gave a banquet tonight in honour of the Chinese delegation which was attended by President Gonzalez and all members of the Mexican delegation. In their speeches, President Gamboa and Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei expressed their hope for the development of the existing friendship and reciprocal cooperation between the two countries.

Farewell Banquet

OW211322Y Peking NCNA in English 1310 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Jun (HSINHUA)--Chi Peng-fei, head of the delegation of the National People's Congress of China, gave a farewell banquet in the Chinese Embassy here this evening.

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Joaquin Gamboa, president of the Grand Commission of the Chamber of Senators, and Rodolfo Gonzalez Guevara, president of the Grand Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, were greeted by Chi Peng-fei when they arrived to attend the banquet.

Among those present at the banquet were Jesus Cabrera, president of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Chamber of Senators; Edmundo Flores, general director of the National Council of Science and Technology of Mexico; members of the delegation of the Mexican Congress and other Mexican friends of various social circles.

Members of the Chinese NPC delegation, Chinese Ambassador to Mexico Liu Pu and other diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy were also present at the banquet.

Chi Peng-fei and Joaquin Gamboa toasted to the continuous development of the friendly relations and amity between the two countries.

A warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the banquet hall when the hosts and guests repeatedly toasted to the happy and successful conclusion of the visit of the Chinese delegation to Mexico.

This morning the Chinese delegation visited the plants of the National Diesel Company and the National Railway Wagons Manufacturing Company of the industrial complex in Sahagun city, Hidalgo State. This industrial complex comprises the biggest auto and railway wagons manufacturing plants in Mexico. The Chinese visitors were warmly welcomed by the leading personnel and workers of the plants.

Addresses Mexican Commission

OW220916Y Peking NCNA in English 0840 GMT 22 May 78 OW

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--The delegation of the National People's Congress of China led by Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, attended a meeting of the Permanent Commission of the Congress of Mexico here this morning. The senators and deputies greeted Chi Peng-fei and other members of the delegation with warm applause when they entered the Hall of the Chamber of Deputies where the meeting took place. The meeting was presided over by Rodolfo Gonzalez, president of the Grand Commission of the Chamber of Deputies.

Speaking on behalf of all the senators and deputies present at the meeting, Senator Guillermo Morfin Garcia extended welcome to the Chinese delegation and expressed the hope that the fraternal ties between the Mexican and Chinese peoples will be strengthened continually.

Addressing the meeting on invitation, Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei conveyed the high regards of the Congress of Mexico. He praised the Mexican people for the gratifying achievements they have made in national construction under the leadership of President Lopez Portillo by resolutely safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty, defending and adequately utilising their rich resources, and developing their national economy.

Referring to the very encouraging current international situation, Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei pointed out that "an international anti-hegemonist united front with the Third World as the main force is growing in strength every day. The situation in Latin America is also developing in a direction favourable to the Latin American peoples."

He stressed that "both China and Latin America belong to the Third World. The Chinese people firmly support the struggle of the Latin American countries for maintaining their national independence and state sovereignty."

On the problem of war and peace, Chi Peng-fei said that all the peoples of the world oppose war and long for peace. "However," he pointed out, "we cannot but see the fact that as a result of fierce superpower contention for hegemony, the present-day world is still far from being tranquil and mankind is facing the real menace of a world war. Therefore, it is the urgent task before the world people to recognize soberly the danger of a world war, heighten popular vigilance, thwart the aggressive activities and war deployments of expansionist forces, and put off the outbreak of the world war."

Referring to the present excellent situation in China, Chi Peng-fei noted that the fifth session of the National People's Congress was successfully convened. "It is our goal to build China into a powerful socialist country with modern industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology by the end of this century," he said.

He went on to say: "In international affairs, we shall, as always, firmly carry out the revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs formulated by Chairman Mao and stand resolutely on the side of the world people." "We would like to establish and develop relationships with still more Latin American countries and increase our mutual understanding and friendship," he said.

Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei's speech was received with prolonged applause from the Mexican friends.

President Gonzalez in his speech expressed welcome to the presence of the distinguished Chinese guests at the meeting. He said that the visit of the Chinese delegation has promoted the friendly relations between the two countries.

The Chinese delegation, accompanied by members of the Mexican congressional delegation and Chinese Ambassador to Mexico Liu Pu, flew by special plane this afternoon to the city of Merida, Yucatan State, for a visit.

TEXT OF CHI PENG-FEI'S 10 JUNE BANQUET SPEECH IN VENEZUELA

PA212028Y Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 14 Jun 78 p D-2 PA

[Text of speech by Chi Peng-fei, vice chairman of the PRC National People's Congress, at 10 June banquet given by the Venezuelan National Congress in honor of the NPC delegation visiting Venezuela--for an NCNA report on the banquet, including excerpts of Chi Peng-fei's speech, see the International Affairs section of the 13 June People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, A 20]

[Text] Your Excellency Dr Gonzalo Barrios, president of the National Congress; Your Excellency Dr Oswaldo Alvarez Paz, vice president of the National Congress, and Mrs Alvarez Paz; ladies and gentlemen:

At the invitation of the National Congress of Venezuela, a delegation of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China has come to your country on a friendly visit bearing the deepest feelings of friendship of the Chinese people toward the Venezuelan people.

We are very satisfied to have the opportunity of again meeting here with many old friends to renew our friendship and to meet new friends. We thank, from the bottom of our hearts, the National Congress, the government and the people of Venezuela for the warm welcome and generous hospitality they have afforded the Chinese delegation. I would like to avail myself of the occasion to relay to the National Congress, the government and the people of Venezuela the cordial greetings and best wishes of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and of the Chinese Government and people.

Venezuela is a country with picturesque scenery and an abundance of natural resources. The hard-working and courageous Venezuelan people love independence and freedom and possess a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle. More than a century ago, the Venezuelan people made significant contributions to the struggle of the Latin American peoples against colonial domination and for national independence, writing a brilliant chapter in the annals of the national liberation movement in Latin America. To this day the famous name of Simon Bolivar continues to be on everyone's lips. In recent years the Venezuelan people have invested indefatigable efforts and have achieved encouraging successes in the safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, in the defense of national resources and in the construction of their own country. In its international political and economic relations, Venezuela advocates the equality of rights among all countries, be they big or small, opposes the trampling of weak countries by the powerful and the oppression of the poor by the rich as well as other imperialist and hegemonist actions and actively struggles for the establishment of a new international economic order. The struggle being waged by Venezuela and the other members of OPEC with oil as their weapon constitutes a pioneer undertaking of the developing countries in the anti-imperialist and antihegemonist struggle and has opened an effective path to the Third World in its battle against the trampling and exploitation on the part of the superpowers. Venezuela has also engaged in positive efforts in the promotion of unity and cooperation among the Latin American countries, in the development of relations with the Afro-Asian nations and in support of the just struggles of the various nations of the Third World. We admire the fighting spirit of the Venezuelan people; we appreciate their valuable contributions to the just international cause; and we sincerely rejoice in their successes. We voice our hopes that the Venezuelan people may conquer new achievements along their path of progress.

In recent years, Latin America has emerged on the international scene with a completely new stature, and it is playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. There has been a further intensification of the struggles of Latin American countries and peoples in defense of national independence and state sovereignty. New steps have been taken in their effort to fight the exploitation and pillaging of the superpowers, to defend their natural resources, to develop their national economies and to strengthen regional mutual aid and cooperation. The struggle in defense of maritime rights extending 200 nautical miles begun by some Latin American countries has stimulated and advanced the struggle against maritime hegemonism on the other continents of the world. Recently, in their struggle to recover sovereignty over the canal, the Panamanian people have achieved an important victory, which has been a result of united struggle and determined support by the peoples of the world and, above all, by the Latin American peoples.

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Latin America forms a sizable segment of the Third World. The Third World peoples have had similar experiences throughout history and today are facing the common task of combat. In the past, they suffered the most burdensome oppression and exploitation and offered a most vigorous resistance. Today they harbor the most fervent desire to transform the world's old political and economic orders. They have always remained in the front ranks of anti-imperialist, anticolonialist and antihegemonic struggle. They have supported one another, and they have fought united. We are happy to note that there has been a day to day strengthening of the bonds and unity between the Latin American and Afro-Asian countries and peoples and that their struggle has flowed along with that of other Third World countries and peoples in an irrepressible torrent rushing against the old world order. Just as President Carlos Andres Perez has pointed out: "The Third World has become a decisive force." A single international antihegemonic front with the Third World countries as its main contingent is quickly gaining strength. The world's general situation continues to develop in a direction favorable to the peoples of the various countries and unfavorable to imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. The situation is excellent.

China is a socialist country that is developing and belongs, like the Latin American countries, to the Third World. Our cause has always had the support of the Latin American countries and peoples. In turn, we have firmly supported them in their just struggle. Relations between China and the Latin American countries have developed without ceasing during these years, thus increasing mutual understanding and friendship. We are willing to establish and develop friendly relations with more Latin American countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Respecting friends:

Recently, China celebrated the Fifth National People's Congress, an event of significant importance. The congress approved the new constitution and outlined the general tasks of the Chinese people during the coming period of revolution and construction. Our people have started out on a new Long March and strive to consummate, fully and within the present century, the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology to make of our country a powerful socialist state.

Under the leadership of the Central Committee of the party headed by Chairman Hua Guofeng, the Chinese people, supported by the solid unity of all the nationalities of the country, bringing to bear the spirit of hard work, challenging difficulties and counting on the support of the peoples of the diverse countries of the world, including the Venezuelan people, are convinced and determined to execute this task victoriously and to realize the unfulfilled wish of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Prime Minister Chou En-lai. In international affairs, we will, as always, apply the foreign affairs concepts and policy drawn up by Chairman Mao Tse-tung. We will remain firmly on the side of the peoples of the world. We will never attempt to gain hegemony and we will never be a superpower, not now nor when we have made the four modernizations a reality.

Esteemed friends: Ours is the first delegation of the National People's Congress to visit a foreign country since the holding of its fifth congress. It is also the first delegation of our congress to visit Latin America. Venezuela is the first country that our delegation has visited on this trip. We come in friendship and we come to learn from the Venezuelan people.

China and Venezuela are in different hemispheres, but geographic distance cannot block friendship between the peoples of different countries. Our two peoples have a long history of friendly relations. The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Venezuela in 1974 constituted another milestone in the history of friendly relations between the two countries. Thanks to the joint efforts of both, there have taken place in these 4 years that have passed more than a few exchanges of friendly, official and unofficial visits between these two countries. There has also been a steady increase of economic, commercial, cultural and sports exchanges. Above all, His Excellency Dr Gonzalo Barrios, president of the Venezuelan National Congress and His Excellency Dr Oswaldo Alvarez Paz, vice president of this honorable body, paid friendly visits to China in October 1974 and in September 1975, respectively, visits that are still fresh in our minds.

As a result of these visits there has been an increase in mutual understanding and a deepening of the friendship between our peoples. There has been a promotion of the development of relations between our two countries. The peoples of China and Venezuela share many viewpoints regarding the safeguarding of national independence, the construction of their respective countries and important international problems. Cooperation and friendly relations between our two countries have a bright future. Our delegation wishes through this visit to contribute a grain of sand to the construction of the great palace of Chinese-Venezuelan friendship.

I now propose a toast:

To a greater development of friendly relations between China and Venezuela and friendship between the peoples of the two countries,

To the prosperity of Venezuela and the wellbeing of its people,

To the health of His Excellency President Carlos Andres Perez,

To the health of His Excellency, the chairman of the National Congress, Dr Gonzalo Barrios,

To the health of the vice president of the National Congress, Dr Oswaldo Alvarez Paz and his wife, and

To the health of the ladies and gentlemen present here.

KANG SHIH-EN SPEAKS AT NATIONAL TEXTILE INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

OW201331Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0104 GMT 14 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts of Vice Premier Kang Shih-en's 23 May speech at the National Conference of the Textile Industry on Learning From Taching--a shorter version was published on p E 9 of the 31 May DAILY REPORT]

[Text] Peking, 14 Jun--Under the guidance of the strategic policy decision of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee of grasping the key link and running the country well, the situation in the textile industry is excellent. Last year, the output of such major textile products as cotton yarn and cotton cloth was overfulfilled, thereby surpassing the highest previous level and reversing the situation brought about by the "gang of four's" sabotage, in which production plans were not fulfilled for several consecutive years. You have won more new victories from January to April this year. The gross output value of the textile industry in the whole country registered an increase of 36 percent over the same period of last year, and plans for the production of major textile products were fulfilled and overfulfilled. The quality of products has improved somewhat, and the consumption of resources has dropped. During the first quarter, one-fourth of the annual plan for delivering profits and tax revenue was fulfilled. This new achievement has been made by the masses of staff and workers in the textile industry in the new Long March by closely following the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. The large numbers of advanced collectives and model personalities commended at this conference, including the Changchow Municipal Textile Bureau and Shanghai Chiafeng cotton textile plant, are fine representatives of the textile industry. They have made tremendous contributions to the development of the textile industry. On behalf of the State Council, I extend warm greetings and sincere regards to you and the masses of staff and workers of textile industry departments throughout the country and their dependents.

Chairman Hua reminded us recently that the better the situation becomes, the more soberminded we should remain and under no circumstance should we indulge in complacency. It should be noted that as a result of the interference and sabotage by the "gang of four," numerous problems in textile departments now need to be solved. We must be conscientious, humble and prudent, work hard and do a good job in accelerating development of the textile industry so as to cope with the demands of the general task for the new period. I would like to express the following opinions:

1. Deepen the Exposure and Criticism of the "Gang of Four" and Fight a Brilliant Battle To Wipe Out Their Pernicious Influence

The struggle in the past year and more has proved once again that be it an area, department or a unit, so long as it grasps the key link of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four," earnestly straightens out enterprises and conscientiously learns from Taching, the masses will work harder, the situation will develop more promisingly and production will increase more rapidly. We have relied on this to win the great victory in achieving initial success in grasping the key link and running the country well. Henceforth, we can also count on this if we are to consolidate and develop the excellent situation to win new victories.

As on all other fronts throughout the country, the textile departments have won important victories in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four." In the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four," units which are doing a better job of investigation should stress elimination of their pernicious influence. Judging from facts reported at this conference, the interference and sabotage by the "gang of four" on the textile front was very serious, and we should not underestimate their influence and effects.

The Shanghai textile network was an important position held by the bourgeois factional influence under the direct control of Wang Hung-wen and his followers and on which they unstintingly worked; the Hangchow silk printing and dyeing plant--the nation's biggest silk plant--was once a stronghold used by newborn counterrevolutionary Weng Sen-ho to carry out antiparty activities; and textile enterprises in some other places were also seriously sabotaged as a result of direct meddling by the "gang of four" and their followers.

The fine traditions, work style, experiences and systems which the textile industry established in the past by following Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, were badly disrupted by the "gang of four." They smeared Shanghai's Chiafeng cotton textile mill--one of the five red flags personally established by Premier Zhou for their success in diligently and frugally running enterprises--as being a "sinister model." For nearly 10 years, the "gang of four" attacked and criticized the fine Chiafeng work style--"be modest, study diligently, do a thorough and meticulous job and constantly perfect one's skill," which the plant fostered through long practice--as following the revisionists' beaten track. The gang smeared Hao Chien-hsiu, I Shin-chuan, Mao Hsin-hsien and other model workers as "sinister pace setters" and "sinister models." They slandered the textile's industry's advanced work methods including the Hao Chien-hsiu method, the 1 May [wu 1 0063 0001] weaving method and the 3 May salvage method [wu san pao chuan fa 0063 0005 0202 0356 4127] as being revisionist "control, check and suppression." They babbled that these methods "concerned only the production of cotton yarn and neglected the line." They also babbled that production of famous brand Plisse [pai li ssu 3175 0500 0674] meant "producing more Plisse; the hell with Marxism."

By calling white black and confusing truth with falsehood, the "gang of four" greatly confused the people's thinking. Therefore, we must closely follow the "10 needs and need nots" regarding economic affairs, adhere to the "30-point regulation for industry," take Taching as the model and learn from the advanced experience of Changchou and Chaifeng. We must also dare to deal with the actual situation of our own units and do a thorough job of eliminating the gang's pernicious influence.

Without eliminating the gang's pernicious influence, we cannot emancipate our thinking; we cannot restore and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style; the leading groups at all levels cannot stand on their own feet and the building of Taching-type enterprises will be only empty talk.

How do we expose and criticize the "gang of four" and eliminate their pernicious influence? The Chiafeng cotton textile mill has achieved fine results by adopting the method of "hitting the enemy where it hurts," which stresses focusing all the attention on areas where the gang's influence and damage were most serious, and mobilizing the masses to carry out penetrating criticism of particular problems. However, the Chiafeng experience still needs further summing up and refining to attain perfection.

The experiences of Taching, the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and other advanced enterprises teach us that in order to win a people's war in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and eliminate their pernicious influence, we must launch continuous offensives against the "gang of four" and fight a "total war" by grasping the five key links.

First, we must do a good job of investigation, thoroughly smash the gang's bourgeois setup and regain the leading power which the gang seized from us. This first battle must be fought well in order that we can also fight subsequent battles well.

Second, it is imperative to do a good job in the "three stresses." We must fully mobilize the masses and fully expose the state-wrecking and and people-ruining crimes of the "gang of four" before the public to arouse the masses' deep-seated hatred for the gang. When this battle is won, the masses' class resentment and hatred can then be brought to the surface, the movement will then gain momentum, the gang's factionalist setup will be doomed to destruction and bourgeois factionalism will disintegrate.

Third, it is necessary to compare right and wrong lines. That is, we must diligently study in order to thoroughly understand the line, principle and policy which Chairman Mao laid down for us and the series of directives of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. We must compare Chairman Mao's line, principle and policy and the party Central Committee's series of directive with the various fallacies spread by the "gang of four" in order to penetratingly criticize the gang's various fallacies and realize how they distorted, tampered with and sabotaged Chairman Mao's line, principle and policy and party Central Committee's series of directives. At the same time, we must analyze the actual situation in our own units and our own thinking, find out what is and what is not in keeping with the correct line, and sum up and draw lessons from our experiences. This is a good way to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and eliminate their pernicious influence among us. This will also be a deepgoing mass education campaign in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

Fourth, it is imperative to unfold the "two blows" struggle and purify the working class ranks.

Fifth, we must do a good job of consolidation. We must firmly put and end to chaos and restore order, eliminate pernicious influence and learn from Taching.

None of the five tasks above may be neglected. We must fulfill every one of them well in order to win a complete victory. The most difficult of the five tasks mentioned above is comparing the correct and incorrect lines and eliminating the gang's pernicious influence. This task must be grasped well. There are several requirements regarding the fulfillment of this task.

First, we must mobilize all comrades who feared neither ghosts nor demons and who stood their ground with a clear-cut stand in the long struggle against the "gang of four" to relate their experiences. We must further sum up and refine their experiences and turn these experiences into a public treasure to help others advance in the struggle.

Second, we must try to mobilize those comrades who performed fairly well in the struggle but who, for various reasons when the "gang of four" were rampant, said or did things that displeased the masses and guide them to consciously and seriously sum up their own experiences and draw lessons from them. This will not only educate the comrades themselves but educate the masses as well.

Third, regarding those few comrades who were under the gang's deep influence and committed serious mistakes, we must also mobilize them to eliminate the gang's pernicious influence. We must enthusiastically help them; do meticulous political work with them; and have them appear in person to expose and criticize the "gang of four," explain their problems and change their stand. The majority of these people can be reformed after we have done enough work with them. When one individual has changed his (or her) stand, he may be expected to influence others to change their stand also.

Fourth, we must reform retrogressive persons. Because of the gang's poison and pernicious influence, a few "illiterate hooligans" and lawless and wicked gangster "leaders" appeared, as well as certain people whose philosophy was: "We never commit serious mistakes but only continuous minor mistakes; we are a constant headache to the leaders and a difficult problem for the courts." Regarding these people, the leaders must try to understand them in order to reform them. At least one-third of them must be reformed this year.

When all these people have been mobilized, a formidable force which regards the elimination of pernicious influence as an honorable duty and failure to eliminate pernicious influence as a shameful thing will shape up to fight a people's war to eliminate the gang's pernicious influence. This will strengthen our unity and arouse the enthusiasm of all concerned.

In consolidating enterprises, it is necessary to take exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the key link and integrate exposure and criticism with efforts to learn from Taching and promote production. The key to consolidating enterprises lies in consolidating leading groups. It is necessary to persistently follow the five requirements for successors and the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and young cadres and properly adjust leading groups, particularly the selection of the two top leaders.

We must not let those "wind faction," "earthquake faction" and "slippery faction" people nor those who try to "cover up problems" into leading groups nor assign them to key positions. We must promote to leading positions those fine cadres who resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, who persist in the struggle against the "gang of four" and who have practical experience. We must pay particular attention to training and selecting middle-aged and young cadres. A good leading group can foster a good contingent. When an enterprise has a good leading group, great changes will take place in the enterprise.

To consolidate enterprises is to lay the foundation for them to learn from Taching. In consolidation, conscientious efforts should be made to learn from Taching, follow Taching's example in consolidating enterprises, persistently strive for high standards and strict demands and settle the question of whether an enterprise truly learns from Taching or just pretends to. The Changchou Textile Industry Bureau and Chiafeng cotton textile factory, which were commended at this conference, have for years waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the "gang of four" to persevere in learning from Taching, persist in preserving the fine ideas, experiences and work style of Taching and continuously advance while carrying out consolidation. They are worthy of being called pace setters for Taching-type enterprises and models in truly learning from Taching.

At this conference you have revised the plan for building Taching-type enterprises everywhere, which now calls for building one-third of the textile enterprises into Taching-type enterprises in the next year, a year ahead of the time. The Shanghai Municipal Textile Industry Bureau has decided to build itself into a Taching-type unit with 70 percent of the large and medium-size enterprises under the bureau built into Taching-type enterprises, all within this year, in order to make greater contributions to the state. There should be more such great and lofty aspirations. It is hoped that you will do your work well and in a down-to-earth way and attain the goal you have set for yourselves.

2. Vigorously Tap the Potentials and Carry Out Renovation and Transformation of the Enterprises Now Available and Bring the Role of the "Base Area" Into Full Play

The textile industry is an industrial sector of our country that has had a long history. Since the founding of China it has made very great progress and become a sector which can turn out many kinds of products with fairly comprehensive varieties and specifications. It now has quite a substantial foundation. This is the foothold and starting point from which our country's textile industry is to march toward modernization and represents a completely reliable "base area." In the past we always attached great importance to the building of base areas under the leadership of Chairman Mao, whether it was during the 10-year civil war, the war of resistance against Japan or the war of liberation. Now we are promoting industrial modernization and there is likewise a question of how to make full use of and strengthen the "base areas." We have mainly depended on the old factories for plentiful, diversified and high quality products to satisfy the people's clothing needs. In the next few years we will still depend mainly on existing enterprises for production growth.

Aside from a limited importation of advanced technology, the equipment needed for building new factories will chiefly be what the present textile machinery plants can manufacture, and the workers, cadres and technicians needed by these factories also will have to be provided by our present enterprises. Only by proceeding from the existing foundation and relying on this "base area" can our textile industry greatly accelerate its advance. It is impossible to realize the modernization of our country's textile industry if we set this "base area" aside and depend only on the building of new factories and importation of new technology. For this reason, leading cadres at all levels must firmly foster the strategic thinking that the "base area" should be strengthened, developed and fully utilized.

How do we fully utilize our "base area" then? The most fundamental approach is to tap the potentials of and renovate and transform the old factories. In this respect, the textile industry in Shanghai and Changchou municipalities has already set some examples and had some good experiences. In the past 28 years Shanghai has not only not increased the number of its textile factories but also moved more than 100 of them away as well. But because they have brought the role of their old factories into full play and vigorously tapped their potentials and renovated and transformed them, they have registered an increase of 1.4 times in cotton yarn output, 2.5 times in labor productivity and 5 times in output value compared to the early postliberation period. The textile industry in Changchou Municipality started out with a very weak foundation. Since liberation it has made full use of the existing enterprises by actively renovating them and also through proper organization. In 1977 the municipality's textile industry saw a more than 12-fold increase in its output value compared to the early postliberation period and raised its labor productivity to the best in the whole country. The examples of Shanghai and Changchou make it abundantly clear that there is plenty of room for development in utilizing the existing basis through vigorously tapping potentials, renovating and transforming.

Efforts should be made to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels through tapping potentials, renovating and transforming. We must, on the basis of the existing enterprises and equipment, actively adopt new techniques, technologies, materials and equipment from home and abroad to gradually shift our enterprises onto a new technical basis and modernize them.

At this conference you are vigorously discrediting the "theory of external causes" and looking for internal causes for the purpose of tapping potentials. This is a good concept to utilize. The Shanghai Textile Industry Bureau has energetically criticized the viewpoint of having reached the top as characterized by the claim of "three maximums"--equipment has been run to the maximum, time used to the maximum and levels raised to the maximum. It has seen production potentials and is determined to raise the growth rate to 12 percent this year. The Tientsin Municipal Textile Industry Bureau has vehemently criticized the idea that there is no more potential to be tapped as characterized by the claim of "three old's"--the enterprise, the equipment and the workers are old. It is determined to raise its growth rate to 14 percent or higher by exposing contradictions and meticulous accounting. All this proves that it is wrong to believe that existing factories cannot change from their previous use, that they can no longer progress and that no further development is possible for them. We must vigorously do away with the "theory of external causes," be aware of potentials within our own units at all times and strive to catch up with and surpass the advanced levels to realize the rapid development of the textile industry.

To tap potentials and carry out renovation and transformation, it is essential to fully trust and rely on the masses in a vigorous effort to promote a mass movement for this purpose. Workers, technicians and cadres are not content with the status quo and do not wish to stop making further advances. They strongly desire change in the enterprises' production and technical features. They know best where the keys to the renovation and transformation of their factories lie and what the production bottlenecks are. Their methods come from practice and are readily applicable. The needed materials and equipment they suggest are mostly obtainable within their own factories or within the country. Therefore, so long as we fully mobilize the masses, we will go further, more potential can be tapped and the results will be more effective. When we vigorously promote the mass movement for tapping potentials and renovation and transformation, we will be able to give full play to socialist enthusiasm and the tremendous creativeness of the masses of textile workers and staff. This has been proved by the experiences of Shanghai, Changchou and many other enterprises.

3. Develop the Production of Chemical Fibers, Concentrate Forces For a Good Battle of Annihilation

It is an important task for the textile industry to solve the problem of clothing the 800 million people. In order to accelerate the development of the textile industry, the first step is to grasp raw materials well. In order to solve the problem of raw materials, it is necessary to walk on two legs. On the one hand, the textile departments should continue their efforts to increase the production of agricultural raw materials. They should act as good advisers to the agricultural departments and regard the development of agricultural raw materials as their bounden duty to bring about even greater development of the various natural fibers produced in China. On the other hand, they must concentrate their forces to rapidly develop chemical fiber production. Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee are firmly determined to develop chemical fiber production. With still more chemical fibers plus natural fibers, the textile industry will be able to significantly expand.

Chemical fibers, particularly synthetic fibers, are a newly emerging industry. We have no historical foundation in this respect, and therefore will have to primarily depend on new construction. The construction task for the next 8 years will be very heavy, with the amount of work and the sum of investments in capital construction surpassing the aggregate total of the past 28 years. We must complete these construction projects with greater, faster, better and more economical results to fulfill the fighting task assigned us by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

In recent years, the damage done by the "gang of four" to the building of projects turning out chemical fibers was very serious. As a result, the building of some of these projects was slowed down. With the smashing of the "gang of four," the biggest obstacle to the acceleration of capital construction has been removed. Now we must conscientiously sum up our positive and negative experiences and concentrate our forces to fight a battle of annihilation in order to speed up capital construction and to make up for the loss in time caused by the "gang of four."

How can we effectively fight a battle of annihilation? In so doing, we must give full play to the initiative of both the departments in charge of industry and various localities. Closely coordinating the initiative of the central authorities with that of the local authorities, we must make conscientious efforts to grasp the following links well:

First, it is necessary to organize strong construction project commands [kung cheng chih hui pu 1562 4453 2172 2264 6752] and man them with leading cadres who are politically strong and have practical experience as commanders, especially with competent leaders in the top two positions. In deciding on the personnel of leading groups for key construction projects, the Ministry of Textile Industry should consult and discuss with local authorities. Leading cadres of the Ministry of Textile Industry should participate in such commands. These commands should be set up on construction sites to take complete charge of construction projects so that they are carefully organized and built.

Second, it is necessary to do a good job in mobilizing people before the start of a construction project, to do political and ideological work well during the building of the project and to build well the ranks of construction workers. It is essential to enable all workers and staff participating in building a project to fully understand the great significance of the project so that they will build the project as if they were fighting a political battle or a battle of will and foster the concept of holding themselves responsible for the construction quality of the project all their lives. This will fully arouse the socialist enthusiasm of the workers and staff.

Third, it is necessary to strictly train workers, make strict demands on them and give them on-the-job training. In accordance with the characteristics of construction projects, it is essential to run special technical training classes for workers who will participate in building projects with higher technical requirements. We should turn construction sites into training grounds. In giving the masses on-the-job training, we should require them to solve difficult problems, make strict demands on them and have them proceed from the actual requirements of construction projects. They must conscientiously study and grasp new technical processes and techniques in order to insure that the projects will be built rapidly, with good quality and according to high standards.

Fourth, it is necessary to strictly check up on the construction quality of projects. If one stage of construction is not completed according to specifications, the next stage should not be begun. We must uphold high standards and make strict demands in this regard. We must check up on each stage and link of construction, evaluate and verify them and enforce strict quality control so that we can eliminate the possibility of any future accidents, trouble and unfavorable factors before a project is put into operation.

Fifth, it is necessary to make careful preparations before a project is put into operation. This includes the technical training of workers and management personnel, the transfer and assignment of personnel to leading groups for production and preparatory work for production. As Taching's experience shows, one important aspect is the need for factory designers, construction workers and machine operators to make concerted efforts to carry out their work, jointly assume responsibility for the operation of a completed project and guarantee its success once it is put into operation.

When a completed project is accepted after ascertaining that it meets the specifications, it does not mean the end of construction. A good-quality project has to go through tests after its equipment is installed, put into operation on a trial basis and begins to turn out products. Therefore, when new equipment is installed and put into operation, it is necessary to have equipment designers participate in the operation. Furthermore, it is necessary to select personnel from among construction workers and staff who are ideologically sound, technically competent and follow a fine work style to study operation procedures and technical processes, to form a "guaranteeing team." This team should join productive workers in planning the testing of new equipment, solving problems discovered during test runs and summing up their experiences. They should closely coordinate with one another and work together. Taching was "successfully put into operation once and for all" after much work in solving thousands of problems and eliminating latent dangers one after another. Without making such strict demands on ourselves, we just cannot achieve success once and for all.

4. Vigorously Consolidate Enterprises and Raise the Quality of Products

Premier Chou pointed out that "the question of quality involves the political line." Chairman Hua has repeatedly stressed that a good job must be done in improving the quality of products. To rapidly develop the textile industry it is necessary to improve the quality of products and increase their variety.

In the past year and more since the smashing of the "gang of four," the quality of textile products has improved. However, there are still many problems to solve as far as quality is concerned. Textile products have a direct bearing on thousands of families and on the people's livelihood. The masses now strongly react to product quality. We must have a strong sense of responsibility and urgency and not postpone the solution of the question of quality any longer.

In improving the quality of products, it is necessary to grasp the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the key link, eliminate their pernicious influence and firmly establish the concept of quality first. The "gang of four" vilified the strengthening of enterprise management and the improvement of product quality as "capitalist restoration." They alleged that "if quality should come first, then where should we put the basic line?" Their counterrevolutionary fallacies have greatly confused the people. Because of "gang of four's" pernicious influence, some of our comrades are still afraid to vigorously grasp product quality and make strict demands according to technological and technical operation regulations. They even set quantity against quality.

Improving product quality is an important aspect in consolidating enterprises. When the quality and variety of products are grasped, it can serve as a stimulus to management work, scientific research and technical innovation in an enterprise. It will then be possible to promote enterprise consolidation and raise the level of enterprise management. Therefore, we must make strict demands regarding the improvement of product quality.

First, when an industrial department makes arrangements for production, it must set the standard for the quality of products at the same time. No one is allowed to pay attention to only quantity and not quality. In evaluating an enterprise, we should not only pay attention to its quantity and output value, but consider its eight economic and technical indexes in an all-round way.

Second, it is necessary to vigorously grasp major products and tackle "big, difficult and longstanding problems" to which the masses strongly react. We must be determined to solve such problems as the shrinking of cotton cloth, the loss in shape of knitwear and the wrinkling of cotton polyester fabrics in 1 or 2 years.

It is necessary to carry out an extensive campaign for "guaranteed" quality; launch socialist labor emulation drives in various forms, such as "no flaw in every 10,000 meters of cloth woven"; and carry out mass quality examination, evaluation and comparison. The policy of price based on quality and higher prices for better quality should be put into practice, and enterprises should be encouraged to overcome the quality problem and produce quality products. Awards should be given those units and individuals with outstanding achievements in making good quality and famous-brand products. Enterprises whose products are of poor quality should be helped to catch up with others as soon as possible. With regard to those which turn out products of very poor quality and have been unable to make an improvement, it is imperative that they suspend production and make the necessary rectification. As for serious losses due to irresponsible packaging, shipping and storing of textile products, it is imperative to find out where the responsibility lies and treat the matter seriously.

Third, it is necessary to increase the varieties and designs of products in order to better satisfy the needs of the people of our country. Ours is a multinational country. Needs vary greatly among men and women, the old and young and citydwellers and those living in the countryside. We should try to create wider varieties and designs to the liking of the masses. Efforts should also be made to improve the quality of printing and dyeing and to learn how to turn out new varieties and designs of products and improve packing standards.

Fourth, it is necessary to strengthen the technical training of staff and workers and continuously raise their political quality and technical proficiency. Continuing efforts should be made to successfully run "21 July" universities, technical workers schools, technical night schools and various kinds of technical training classes. Extensive checkups should be made on the technical skills and other work proficiencies of workers, technicians and management personnel. Only those qualified should be assigned the jobs. Those unable to meet necessary qualifications should be assisted in catching up. It is necessary to carry out extensive on-the-job training. Veteran workers should diligently teach, help and guide young workers, and young workers should go through hard, basic skill training for the sake of revolution. It is also necessary to widely publicize and carry forward the "Chaifeng style" and promote and popularize various advanced effective work methods. Exhibition contests in technical skills should be conducted in connection with the real needs of production. Systems for cadres to learn techniques and other vocational work should be instituted, and cadres should do their best to learn such things so that they will become experts in the production work of their respective fields.

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The 11th National CCP Congress and the Fifth NPC put forward the general task for the new period. Now the line, principle and policy have all been made clear; the fundamental rules and regulations have been set; and in particular, Chairman Hua has given explicit instructions on how to rapidly develop the textile industry. What we should do now is work hard in a down-to-earth way, avoid empty talk, and work on a solid basis. We should carry forward the spirit of revolution plus hard work and a scientific approach, foster lofty aspirations, strive to rapidly develop and modernize the textile industry.

PEOPLE'S DAILY EDITORIAL ON FINANCE-TRADE CONFERENCE

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[Text]of PEOPLE'S DAILY 21 June editorial: "Be Promoters of a Sustained Leap Forward in the National Economy--Warmly Greeting the Opening of the National Conference of Finance and Trade Departments on Learning From Taching and Tachai"]

[Text] Peking, 20 Jun--The National Conference of Finance and Trade Departments on Learning from Taching and Tachai opened ceremoniously in Peking on 20 June. This conference is another important national meeting called by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua following the national conferences on agriculture, industry and science. It is the largest meeting ever held on finance and trade since the founding of the PRC. This is a great and happy event for the more than 12 million finance and trade workers and staff.

This conference will hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, implement the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, sum up experiences, commend the advanced, confirm achievements, expose shortcomings, eliminate chaos, restore order and achieve unity in thinking. It will certainly further mobilize vast numbers of finance and trade workers and staff to bring about a new situation on the entire finance and trade front and to make greater contributions in fulfilling the general task for the new period.

The finance and trade front is an important front in socialist revolution and construction. Marxism tells us that production, distribution, exchange and consumption constitute the various links of production as a whole. Finance and trade work, which shoulders the task of distribution and exchange, is a most important link in the general process of social production. Coordinated efforts and high-speed operation of the above links will bring about a sustained leap forward in the national economy. Making closely coordinated efforts to promote and insure the success of finance and trade work constitutes an important guarantee for sustained, top-speed development of the socialist economy and for the realization of the four modernizations by the end of this century.

Our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao always attached importance to finance and trade work. From the time of the founding of the revolutionary base areas, he took it upon himself to guide finance and trade work, regarding successful finance and trade work as a matter of major importance to the consolidation and development of the revolutionary base areas and to victory in the revolutionary war. In the period of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, Chairman Mao put forward the famous principle "develop the economy and insure supplies," which has since been the general principle guiding our economic and finance work. After the founding of new China, Chairman Mao continuously summed up experiences, advanced many incisive theses and issued many important instructions which formed a line and a series of theories, principles and policies on a whole range of questions--the development of socialist commodity production and circulation, the practice of giving consideration to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual producer, the consolidation and expansion of the unified socialist market, the correct handling of the relationship between accumulation and consumption and between construction and livelihood, the practice of economic accounting, the strict observance of financial and economic discipline, proper arrangements for the domestic market and the development of foreign trade.

Our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, correctly grasping and applying Mao Tsetung Thought and working day and night, gave specific guidance to the work of various finance and trade departments, making important creative contributions of his own in many respects.

In the past 28 years, including the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has always predominated in finance and trade work. Vast numbers of workers and staff on the finance and trade front have worked hard, thus making indelible contributions to the socialist revolution. Particularly when the "four pests" ran wild, many workers and staff members gave full expression to their high consciousness of the line under difficult conditions by remaining at their posts and effectively serving production and the people. Facts fully show that our contingent of finance and trade workers is generally a fine one, and a worthy, important component of the working class.

The wise leader Chairman Hua has paid close attention to the important role of the finance and trade front in fulfilling the general task for the new period. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," Chairman Hua has been grasping the key link and running the country well. He has effectively grasped agriculture, industry, finance and trade and has issued important instructions on various aspects of finance and trade work. Thus, the situation on the finance and trade front has developed rapidly.

In the past year and more, our financial revenue has increased by a big margin, and trade between town and country and between our country and other countries has daily grown brisker. The unified socialist market is more consolidated than before. People are going all out to bring about the greatest advances on the entire finance and trade front. Recently, Chairman Hua wrote a special inscription for this conference, calling on us to "develop the economy and insure supplies, and do a good job of finance and trade in the spirit of Taching and Tachai to help develop industry and agriculture quickly and serve the daily needs of the people wholeheartedly." Holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, this brilliant inscription has comprehensively summed up our experience in finance and trade work, has highly generalized the line, principles and tasks for finance and trade work and has clearly pointed out the direction in which workers and staff on the finance and trade front should advance.

The central task for finance and trade work in the new period is to try by every means possible to bring about a fast, continuous development of the national economy and accelerate the realization of the four modernizations with the emphasis on high speed. Only by rapidly developing the economy can we better insure the needs for the realization of the four modernizations. All work plans and concrete measures taken by finance and trade departments must be centered on this task.

Finance and trade departments play a big role in rapidly developing industrial and agricultural production. Chairman Mao said: "Construction calls for funds." Finance and trade departments can increase financial sources and accumulation through expanding commodity circulation and services and achieve optimum results from investment through the rational distribution and management of funds. To rapidly develop industrial and agricultural production, it is necessary to carry out specialization and division of labor and to widen the area of exchange. Finance and trade departments, urban and rural commerce departments in particular, can give full play to their role as a bridge and link between industry and agriculture, city and countryside and production and consumption, and can organize a large-scale exchange of goods.

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. We must give priority to tasks which support agriculture, promote agricultural production while taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development, increase grain output and the output of industrial crops, develop agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline and fishery production to a considerable degree, and raise the rate of commodity production by a big margin. While mainly relying on our own efforts to realize the four modernizations, we should import needed advanced technology and equipment. This means a big growth in foreign trade. Increased trade between China and other countries will not only help serve the needs of China's production and construction, but also benefit the internal market and the people's lives.

Finance and trade are very sensitive links between production and consumption. All the problems and contradictions in industrial and agricultural production, the development of the national economy as a whole and production and construction in general--such as those concerning whether or not plans for agriculture, light and heavy industry are appropriate, whether the production of the means of production and relevant construction is suitable, whether the growth of consumer goods matches the rise in the people's purchasing power, and whether the relationship between production and livelihood is correctly handled--will be sharply reflected in finance and trade. In this sense, we can say that finance and trade are the barometer of the national economy as a whole. Precisely because of this, finance and trade departments should help other departments discover contradictions. In addition, they should positively try by every means to overcome contradictions, achieve an overall balance and insure and promote a fast and proportionate development in the national economy.

Organizing the economic life of the people is a very important condition for rapidly developing production. This is a basic task for finance and trade departments. In order to realize the four modernizations, hundreds of millions of militant and daring Chinese people are racing against time. The greater the masses' enthusiasm for work, the more we should be concerned about their lives. As early as the second revolutionary civil war, Chairman Mao said: "We are leaders and organizers of the revolutionary war as well as of the masses' life." While leading the people of the whole country on the new Long March, we must make satisfactory provisions for the everyday life of the masses on the Long March. This is a task for the party as well as a glorious duty for the finance and trade departments. The finance and trade departments must serve as the masses' bosom friends and strive to help them solve problems concerning food, clothing, consumer goods and even hair care and bathing facilities.

To realize the four modernizations calls for a series of renovations and revolutions in our economic life, which in turn will help develop the four modernizations. The workers are now demanding with greater urgency the socialization of housework. Our commerce departments, including restaurants and service trades, should do everything possible to take on this task. They should expand the areas of their original services and provide the masses with new kinds of services to free them from troublesome household chores. In this way, we will further mobilize the masses' initiative, free them from other concerns and enable them to concentrate their energy on production, other work and study. Therefore, serving the people's lives means serving production and construction.

Finance and trade departments have an arduous and glorious share of the great task in building our country into a modern, powerful socialist state. The key to fulfilling this task still lies in firmly grasping the key link of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four."

We have already achieved great success in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" on the finance and trade front, but we must realistically understand that the development of this movement in various areas and departments is uneven. We must endeavor to strengthen the weak links in this movement.

The "gang of four's" pernicious influence and effects are far from being completely wiped out, and many people are still under their influence. It is necessary to penetratingly criticize the ultrarightist essence of the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary revisionist line and the nonsense they spread when they posed as ultraleftists, and link the criticism with the thinking and work of finance and trade workers. There is no construction without destruction.

If we do not roundly criticize their absurd view that the present commodity system employed in our country is preparing "soil and conditions" for capitalism, it is impossible for us to boldly develop socialist commodity production and distribution. If we do not thoroughly criticize their absurd view that the accumulation of state funds is "putting profits in command," we cannot put an end to running enterprises at a loss and increase profits. If we do not thoroughly criticize their absurd view that a good attitude toward service by commercial and service trade workers" will give rise to revisionism," we cannot restore and carry forward the fine tradition of serving the people wholeheartedly. If we do not criticize their absurd view that developing socialist foreign trade means "national betrayal" and "slavish comprador philosophy," we cannot advance in giant strides in foreign trade. In a nutshell, if we do not reverse the right and wrong concerning political line which were confused by the "gang of four," we cannot correctly and comprehensively carry out Chairman Mao's line, principles and policies concerning finance and trade work, or eliminate our lingering fears, liberate our minds and positively and actively solve the many problems facing finance and trade work.

Launching a great revolutionary mass movement to learn from Taching and Tachai is a fundamental way to achieve a sustained leap forward in the national economy. This is also a fundamental way to make finance and trade work a success. Over the past year or so, especially since the State Council issued a circular on holding a national urban and rural commerce conference on learning from Taching and Tachai, the movement to learn from Taching and Tachai has forged ahead on the finance and trade front where a large number of advanced models have emerged. Many advanced exemplary personages and representatives of advanced collectives are attending the national conference this time. Spurred on by this movement, finance and trade work has vigorously developed, thus insuring and promoting the development of industrial and agricultural production. Facts show that if we truly master the Taching and Tachai experience and run finance and trade in the revolutionary Taching and Tachai spirit, we will be able to contribute more to quickly and continuously developing the national economy.

All party committees must strengthen their leadership. They should lead the movement to learn from Taching and Tachai in finance and trade, as effectively as they have done in the movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture. The current finance and trade situation is fine, but we should not be content with our achievements. We should recognize our shortcomings and weak points in work. At the same time, we should also recognize the possibility that there will be many new cases and problems in finance and trade work under the new historical conditions. Leading cadres must insist on the fundamental viewpoint of Mao Tsetung Thought--seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality and integrating theory with practice.

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PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

It is necessary to restore and carry forward the party's fine traditions, investigate and study in a big way, practice courageously and become good at it, examine the correctness of our work by actually doing it, and rectify such unhealthy work styles as divorcing theory from practice, engaging in empty talk and doing no real work. It is necessary to strengthen ideological and political work among financial and trade workers and show concern about and improve their livelihood so as to enable them to be full of vitality and do good work. We should strive to build one-third of our country's basic-level finance and trade units into Tachai and Taching-type units by 1980. At the same time, we should build a group of advanced counties and prefectures in finance and trade work in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Finance and trade departments are logistics departments for the realization of the four modernizations. Finance and trade posts are glorious revolutionary posts and should be respected by the people of our country.

Comrades on the finance and trade front, let us go all out, aim high and make even greater contributions on the historic new Long March under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua!

NATIONAL SUPPLY CONFERENCE OPENS IN TACHING 19 JUNE

OW202119Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1825 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Taching, 20 Jun--The National Supply Conference on Learning From Taching ceremoniously opened in Taching on 19 June. It is the largest meeting of heroes held by the supply front since the founding of new China. It is a mobilization meeting designed to sum up and exchange experience and to push the mass movement to learn from Taching on the supply front to a new high. It is also an oath-taking meeting held by the supply front in order to render good logistic service for carrying out the general task for the new period.

Attending the conference were more than 3,500 delegates including responsible persons in charge of supply work in the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, the various departments under the State Council, and the PLA, as well as representatives of advanced units and collectives and model workers from the supply front. The opening ceremony was presided over by Li Kai-hsin, director of the State Supplies Bureau.

Kang Shih-en, vice premier of the State Council, attended the conference and delivered an important speech. He said that the "gang of four's" perverted action caused serious damage to supply work, greatly confused the people and made the trend of capitalist liberalization spread unchecked in certain localities. He added that unless the staff and workers on the supply front thoroughly expose and criticize the "gang of four" and completely eradicate their pernicious influence and effects, our supply work cannot be improved nor can it match the new quicker development of the national economy.

Vice Premier Kang Shih-en said: Supply departments must pay attention to consolidation, effectively consolidate leading bodies at all levels and select diligent and conscientious workers who choose to remain as unsung heroes to act as leading cadres for supply work, so as to render supply departments at all levels into real logistic departments capable of helping realize the four modernizations. It is necessary to seriously improve work style and accelerate the revolutionization of supply personnel. Supply personnel should foster the idea of rendering wholehearted service for production and construction.

Like Taching, it is necessary to implement the system of delivering materials directly into the users' hands, get rid of the bureaucratic work style of paying no heed to the masses and production and remaining indifferent to users' demands, and become good promoters and supporters of the four modernizations. It is essential to conscientiously improve discipline, keep integrity and public spiritedness in mind, cultivate a good work style and strictly observe financial and economic disciplines and various state supply management rules.

Kang Shih-en also called upon the supply departments to gradually improve the supply management systems until they are perfect and strengthen centralized control of supplies. Supply departments should persevere in the principle of diligence and frugality, seriously learn from the spirit of Taching's retrieving team, sewing shop and old equipment repair center, and do a good job in retrieving materials, repairing old equipment and making use of discarded items.

LITERARY FEDERATION'S PRESIDENT EULOGIZES KUO MO-JO

OW211300Y Peking NCNA in English 1240 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Jun (HSINHUA)--Chou Yang, vice-president of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, eulogizes the late Kuo Mo-jo as a "cultural giant" and "pride of the nation."

In an article entitled "Cherishing His Memory in Grief" in the PEOPLE'S DAILY Chou Yang poured out his feelings for this great proletarian fighter in the literary and art fields. Kuo Mo-jo was vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and president of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles.

The article praises Kuo Mo-jo for his immense contribution to China's new democratic and socialist revolutionary culture. Excerpts follow:

Kuo Mo-jo and the great Lu Hsun were the founders of the 'May Fourth' new cultural movement and the leaders of new China's scientific and cultural cause. Kuo Mo-jo's first collection of poems, "Goddess," is full of warmth and set a new style for revolutionary poetry. His well-known "Nirvana of Phoenix" prophesied the doom of the old world and old China and the birth of the new world and new China. This poem embodies dialectic philosophy, lively fantasy, love for the motherland and bright hopes for the future world.

In the era of the great revolution between 1924-1927, our poet was no longer satisfied with simply writing poetry. He resolutely gave up his pen for a rifle and joined the army, becoming a leading political worker during the northern expeditionary war. During the "April 12" incident when Chiang Kai-shek betrayed the revolution, a life and death struggle was taking place with the counter-revolutionaries. Kuo Mo-jo wrote the article, "Look at Today's Chiang Kai-shek," actually, the first revolutionary big-character poster of the 20's in China. This article was widely read by the people. It exposed Chiang Kai-shek as a big renegade, big traitor, big conspirator and big careerist and drew a clear line between revolution and counter-revolution. His summons to war kindled a great response in my young heart.

After the 'August 1' Nanchang Uprising, Kuo Mo-jo fled to exile in Japan. I had no news of him and was worried about him. Every morning I opened the paper and the first thing I looked for was news of his whereabouts. For me, a young man who had never met him, to feel such deep concern for him and to still remember those feelings after half a century, illustrates the impact our revolutionary poet had on the broad masses of young intellectuals and how moved we were by his writings.

Kuo Mo-jo was the first to try to use Marxist historical materialist views to study Chinese history and also the first to unfurl the revolutionary banner of proletarian literature. He and his old comrades-in-arms in the literary society "Creation," bravely disseminated Marxist ideology on culture in the days of White terror, kindled the revolutionary fire among tens of thousands of young intellectuals and led them onto the path of the revolution. His contributions are inestimable. Even during his exile in Japan, Kuo Mo-jo did not curtail his revolutionary activities. His scholarly study of the scripts of the Shang Dynasty (around 16th-11th century B.C.) won the admiration of his Japanese friends. However, his real interests did not lie there. His deep concern was the fate of his motherland suffering misfortune and adversity. He kept close contact with the leftwing cultural movement inside the country. After the outbreak of the war against Japanese aggression, he returned home.

During the period of the war of resistance, Kuo Mo-jo, under the solicitude and guidance of Premier Chou, did most arduous work in Kuomintang ruled areas to develop anti-Japanese revolutionary culture, build anti-Japanese united front organizations in literary and art circles, and wage tit-for-tat struggles against the Kuomintang reactionaries. Imbued with high revolutionary spirit, he wrote the play "Chu Yuan." Through the image of this great patriotic poet of ancient times, one can glimpse the image of the writer himself. "Chu Yuan" attacked the rulers of Chu State (the Warring States Period 475-221 B.C.) for their reactionary policy of oppressing the people and fawning upon other states. This was the writer's way of denouncing and protesting against the Kuomintang reactionaries. This historical play, with strong political overtones, had great repercussions among audiences in the Kuomintang ruled regions. He also wrote an essay "The Tercentenary of the 1644 Uprising" in which he outlined the cause of the failure of the uprising led by Li Tzu-cheng in the last years of the Ming Dynasty. This essay was highly praised by Chairman Mao and he recommended it for study by the whole party.

After nationwide liberation, Kuo Mo-jo was in charge of scientific and cultural work in new China. During his leisure, he wrote many poems and historical plays filled with revolutionary romanticism. At the same time, in support of the international struggle, he wrote poems lauding the unity and friendship of the peoples of the world and opposing imperialism, hegemonism and revisionism. Many of us who were his pupils or of the younger generation have benefitted from his teachings.

We must learn from Kuo Mo-jo, from his infinite loyalty to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, to the proletarian revolutionary line, to the party and the communist cause. We must learn from his life of diligence, his quest for knowledge in the academic and art fields, his courage in creating something new, his style of work of seeking truth from facts, and always being modest and plain and aboveboard.

PEKING THEATER RESTAGES BANNED KUO MO-JO PLAY

OW200758Y Peking NCNA in English 0714 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Jun (HSINHUA) --A five-act historical play "Lady Tsai Wen-chi Returns to Her Homeland," by the late Chinese historian and playwright Kuo Mo-jo has been restaged by the Peking People's Art Theatre after having been banned for more than a dozen years. This event has aroused keen interest among theatre-goers and the play has received press acclaim.

The play, written in 1959, is based on historical episodes of more than 1,700 years ago during the period of the three kingdoms (A.D. 220-280). It tells of the great efforts of the famous statesman Tsao Tsao, who is eager for reconstruction after unifying northern China, to have Tsai Wen-chi, a woman of talent and learning, return from enforced exile in the region of the Hsiungnus (a minority nationality in northern China at that time). Tsao Tsao's aim is to get this daughter of an eminent scholar to write the sequel to her father's history of the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 220).

The play reassesses the historical figure Tsao Tsao who made a great contribution to the political and cultural development of the Chinese nation. The orthodox concept of the feudal dynasties has always seen him as a vicious official. The playwright brings Tsai Wen-chi to life as she makes up her mind to leave her children and return to the territory of the Han dynasty to write the history for the sake of the country's culture. The play is an evocation of Kuo Mo-jo's devotion to the motherland.

Like his many other historical plays, this one demonstrates his consistent revolutionary stand of making the past serve the present. "Chu Yuan", an historical play about a patriotic poet of ancient times, was written in the period of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression. A spirit of unity and patriotism is a major feature of the play. Those he wrote after the founding of new China praise the construction and advances of a new society. He succeeded in bringing history to life for audiences.

The 1950's were the first decade when, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, the people of China struggled hard to build new China from the ruins of the old society. It was then that Chairman Mao formulated the principle "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" to promote the development of science, literature and art and put forward the method of combining revolutionary realism and revolutionary romanticism. Kuo Mo-jo, a great statesman, historian and man of letters, was greatly inspired. He finished the draft of "Lady Tsai Wen-chi Returns to Her Homeland" within seven days in 1959. In it he poured out his love for the motherland and the people. He evokes grief for those things for which people all over the country feel grief and rejoicing for those things for which there is universal rejoicing. His characterization of the statesman Tsao Tsao, showing his broadmindedness, resourcefulness and his ability to choose good and able men, makes an important reassessment of this historical figure from the viewpoint of historical materialism. This stimulated academic circles at that time when "a hundred schools of thought" were contending.

In 1959 Kuo Mo-jo went to the Peking People's Art Theatre and read the play to the directors and actors and listened to their opinions. The theatre rehearsed the play in a very short time to present it as a tribute to the tenth anniversary of the founding of new China. The production drew on traditional Chinese opera styles of presentation and on a style of traditional Chinese painting, using simple, precise strokes. The staging created a sense of depth and space making evocative, effective use of music, sets and lighting.

Since it was first performed, the play has been appreciated for its rich themes, its poetic language and its distinctive national characteristics and also for the superb presentation. More than 300 performances were given of the original production in Peking, Shanghai and in Kiangsu, Heilungkiang, Kirin and Liaoning provinces.

Premier Chou En-lai attended the dress rehearsal of the first production with Kuo Mo-jo and gave strong support to it.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution the gang of four labelled the play as "ostentatious and ancient" and banned its performance. But many of those who saw the play will never forget the inspiration and education they received from it. Some kept the programme or tried to borrow a copy of the play to read it surreptitiously. Others have used epigrams from the play to give themselves encouragement to have a concern for the major affairs of the country.

Literature and art suffered unprecedented harassment and persecution from the gang of four. So when the artists in the Peking People's Art Theatre again put the play into rehearsal, its significance was greater than it had been 19 years ago. It provoked new ideas for many of those who saw it for the second time. Those seeing the play for the first time now have a deeper understanding of modern drama in China.

Actress Chu Lin, now aged 55, was the original Lady Tsai Wen-chia. She plays the same role in the revival with great success.

The Peking People's Art Theatre has staged three historical plays by Kuo Mo-jo and had been looking forward eagerly to his recovery from illness so that he could see this production. But they heard the unexpected and sad news of Kuo Mo-jo's death. The artists at the theatre mourn deeply this great proletarian cultural fighter. They share the view that Kuo Mo-jo's contributions to proletarian literature and art are immortal and pledged to seek to see that this play remains for ever alive on the stage.

CORRECTIONS TO REPORT ON DEVELOPING LIGHT INDUSTRY

In the item entitled "Minister Liang Ling-kuang on Developing Light Industry," published on pp 12-14 in the 19 June DAILY REPORT, p E 13, paragraph two, line two should read:... ..in 1985 should be 1.5 times the level...

CHEKIANG POLITICAL COMMISSAR ON GENERAL TASK

OW210449Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Recorded talk by Li Pin-cheng, political commissar of the Chekiang Military District: "Grasp the Key Link in Running the Army Well, Strive To Fulfill the General Task for the New Period"]

[Text] The general task for the new period of development in our country's socialist revolution and construction spelled out by the party's 11th national congress and the Fifth NPC is solemnly set forth in the new constitution. We should earnestly study and vigorously propagate the general task, closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua in embarking on another Long March, grasp the key link, run the army well and strive to fulfill the general task for the new period.

Fulfilling the general task for the new period and building ours into a modern and powerful socialist country is very important to the people of the entire country and to the army. Chairman Mao incisively analyzed the relationship between economic construction and defense construction. He said: "Only with the faster growth of economic construction can there be greater progress in defense construction." Acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, Premier Chou put forward the goal of achieving the four modernizations, which include the modernization of national defense. In turn, the later cannot be separated from a powerful economic force, nor from the development of science and technology. We should join the people of the entire country in fulfilling the great task of achieving the four socialist modernizations.

Our army is a pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It shoulders the heavy tasks of defending and building the motherland. For our army, the fulfillment of the general task for the new period means grasping the key link, running the army well, getting prepared for war, accelerating the revolutionization and modernization of our army and mentally and materially preparing against a war of aggression.

The interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four a few years ago seriously damaged our army building and national defense construction, and a great deal of time was lost as a result. Since the shattering of the gang of four, the greatest obstacle on our road of advance has been eliminated. Now is the time for us to step up the modernization of our national defense, which is not only possible but imperative. Failure to modernize our national defense will make us vulnerable to attacks by others. The fulfillment of the task of achieving the four socialist modernization is a great strategic mission.

We should resolutely adhere to the strategic thinking and principles of war in the new period formulated for our army by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and by its Military Commission. We should deepen the exposure and criticism of the gang of four, develop the mass movements to learn from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the 1st Flight Division and, while stepping up our army's revolutionization, work hard to accelerate its modernization. We should use revolutionization to motivate modernization, fully understand the importance of modernizing our army and enhance our awareness of this importance.

Dictated by the necessity of being prepared for a war of aggression under the new conditions, every cadre and fighter should assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, earnestly study the important instructions issued by Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh, and Vice Chairman Teng at the all-army political work conference, implement the spirit of the conference well and, under the new historic conditions, carry forward our army's fine traditions and improve its combat capabilities.

We should arduously study cultural knowledge and modern military science and technology, raise our political awareness, master modern weapons and equipment, raise our army's revolutionization and modernization to a new level and contribute our wisdom and talents to the country's modern defense construction.

Our province is located on the southeastern outpost facing U.S. imperialism and the Chiang gang, and the situation is complex. Our success in various fields of work, such as grasping the key link, running the army well, and being prepared for war, will discourage the enemy from making any foolish moves. This is a guarantee for the security of the people of the entire country and the four modernizations.

We must unswervingly take the (?instruction;) "It is necessary to consolidate the army, be prepared against war" as the key link, carry out the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four to the end, attach strategic importance to our education and training and do a good job in various fields of work related to the tasks of grasping the key link and running the army well. Efforts should be made to strengthen army-people joint defense, do a good job in militia building, complete all preparations against a war of aggression, accomplish the glorious missions of defending and building the motherland entrusted to our army by the party and the people, be prepared at all times to liberate Taiwan and make new contributions to the fulfillment of the general task for the new period.

Since the line of the fifth NPC was made known, our provincial military district has whipped up an upsurge in studying and propagating the general task throughout the district offices, schools, army units and militia contingents. This district recently issued a circular to the army units and militia under its jurisdiction, on kicking off the month-long activities for publicizing the general task for the new period and the new constitution. The circular informs the army and militia contingents within this military district that, taking into consideration actual conditions of their respective contingents, they should integrate the education in and propagation of the general task and the new constitution, the task to increase the exposure and criticism of the gang of four and the task to fulfill the overall mission of grasping the key link, running the army well and being prepared against war with the work to consolidate the contingents. The circular also urged them to combine education with propaganda work. While earnestly studying the general task for the new period, we should adhere to the instructions given by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, carry forward our army's glorious tradition of doing propaganda work among the masses and organizing them, and publicize the general task for the new period and the new constitution among the broad masses so that the general task and the new constitution are known to every household and every person and take deep roots in the hearts of the people. To fulfill this propaganda task, we must do it the same way we carried out propaganda work among the masses years ago in the war of resistance against Japan, in overthrowing Chiang Kai-shek and liberating the whole of China, in the war of resisting the United States and aiding Korea as well as defending our homes and our country, and in the effort to publicize the general line for the transition period. We should mobilize the army and civilians throughout the province to strive for the fulfillment of the general task for the new period.

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G 3

PRC
EAST REGION

KIANGSU WATERWAY DREDGED AFTER HSU CHIA-TUN'S INSPECTION

OW220808Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] To combat drought and insure bumper harvests, the Jukao County party committee made good use of labor and started a waterway-dredging project associated with a pumping station. After 8 days of hard work, the project was successfully completed 2 days ahead of schedule. This project, which involved some 733,000 cubic meters of earthwork, will provide irrigation to 600,000 mou of fields in (Kaochiachu) District in the western part of this county as well as 300,000 mou in Hai'an and Taihsing counties. Excessive water, if any, can also be drained from these fields. This means that good harvests can be insured whether there is a dry spell or heavy rainfall.

The pumping station is located in southwest Jukao County on the northern bank of the Yangtze River. Construction of this pumping station started in 1968, and it was put into operation in 1970. According to the original design, the pumping station would work well for 20-30 years. However, due to a change of the river course, a large amount of sediment blocked the waterway leading to the pumping station. Also, the necessary management system of this irrigation project was abolished because of the interference and sabotage by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four. The veteran cadres had no authority to take part in the management, the technicians dared not get involved and the commune members could do nothing about it. As a result, sediment continued to accumulate, and the bed of the waterway rose up. Finally, the bed of the waterway was even 1 meter higher than the fields, making it completely useless.

At this crucial moment, Comrade Hsu Chia-tun, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, made an inspection trip to Jukao. He instructed that the waterway of the pumping station be dredged. The concern shown by this leader greatly encouraged the cadres and masses in Jukao County. The county party committee was determined to take prompt action. Despite the busy summer farming season, it made a reasonable rearrangement of labor and assigned 40,000 people from the agricultural frontline to start a people's war to dredge the waterway.

BRIEFS

FUKIEN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION--The total value of industrial production in Fukien between January and May this year increased by 30.8 percent as compared with the same period last year. The output of 60 principal products also increased. According to late May statistics, the province's output of nitrogen and phosphorous fertilizers increased by 63 and 292 percent respectively as compared with the same period last year. Their production quotas for the first half of this year were overfulfilled 38 days ahead of schedule. As compared with the same period last year, the output of sulphuric acid, hand-guided tractors and internal combustion engine increased by 200 percent, 76 percent and 59 percent respectively. The output of steel, pig iron and coke increased by 50 percent. The output of coal, cement and timber increased by 26, 37 and 25 percent respectively. The output of the principal light industrial and handicraft products including cotton yarn, cotton cloth, burlap, sugar, rolled tobacco, sewing machine and light bulbs increased by 30 to 70 percent. [Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 9 Jun 78 HK]

TIENTSIN CITY WARD WELCOMES HUA DIRECTIVE

SK211326Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 21 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Conscientiously carrying out the important directive from Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to Tientsin, the party committee of Tangku Ward of Tientsin Municipality held a rally of 50,000 people on 19 June to penetratingly expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four for their crimes of undermining the Great Cultural Revolution, vainly attempting to usurp party and state power and restoring capitalism, and for damaging Tangku Ward. At the rally, leading comrades of the Tangku Ward CCP Committee took the lead in exposure and criticism.

On the basis of actual events, (Liu Ya), secretary of the Tangku Ward party committee, penetratingly exposed the crimes of the gang and mapped out plans for the ward to further expose and criticize the gang, implement party policy on cadres and successfully carry out production and other various work. In criticism speeches a host of facts were cited to expose and criticize the towering crimes of the gang in taking perverted actions, disrupting the Great Cultural Revolution and attempting to restore capitalism.

Due to interference and sabotage by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in Tangku Ward was seriously thwarted. Particularly after renegade Chiang Ching delivered her infamous "21 February" speech, the gang butted into Tangku Ward to undermine its Great Cultural Revolution. They unscrupulously peddled the counterrevolutionary political program which equated veteran cadres with democrats and democrats with capitalist roaders and directed their spearhead at revolutionary veteran cadres, causing very detrimental consequences. They vigorously indulged in idealism and metaphysics, called black white, fabricated rumors out of thin air and stirred up in an evil tide Tangku Ward to "ferret out capitalist roaders," "ferret out the great vicious boss," and "ferret out the sinister lieutenant and the sinister behind-the-scenes boss." They clamored that Tangku Ward party committee was black, and arbitrarily imposed restrictions on Tangku's work to purify class ranks.

There was an unjustified case fabricated at the Tientsin soda plant. Regarding to this shocking, trumped-up case, the gang forbade people to reverse its verdicts. Those participating in the rally said: The important directive from Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to Tientsin has finally brought to light the facts of this framed-up case and thoroughly exonerated those cadres and people who were wrongly treated for a long time. The cadres and people are jubilant. They have emancipated their minds and given vent to their enthusiasm, which was dampened for a long time.

Since the criticism rally, the cadres and people of Tangku Ward have been able to see more clearly the ultrarightist essence of the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and are determined to earnestly study the important directive from Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to Tientsin, promptly create an upsurge in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence, make up for the losses caused by their interference and sabotage, develop to a further extent the excellent situation in revolution and production of the entire ward and contribute more to fulfillment of the general task for the new period.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

L 1

HEILUNGKIANG'S YANG I-CHEN SPEAKS TO PROVINCIAL LEADERS

OW210828Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting of responsible persons of prefectural, league and municipal party committees and provincial departments, offices, commissions and bureaus, from 3 to 12 June. Attending the meeting were secretaries of prefectural, league and municipal party committees, cadres from deputy section chiefs on up of provincial departments, offices, commissions and bureaus, secretaries of the Harbin Railway Bureau and Tsitsihar Railway Bureau party committees, secretaries of party committees of institutions of higher education in Harbin, and cadres at and above the division level of the provincial military district and PLA units stationed in Heilungkiang--380 people in all.

The meeting was held mainly to solve the province's problems in the 11th struggle between the two lines. The meeting was held in three stages. In the first two stages, the comrades criticized in depth the serious mistake of the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee in taking part in the conspiracy of the gang of four and their sworn follower, the overlord of Northeast China, to usurp party and state power, and exposed and criticized a cohort of the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee. In the last stage of the meeting, the comrades discussed the exposure-criticism-investigation movement and production questions.

Through the exposure and criticism, the comrades saw more clearly the province's main problems in the 11th struggle between the two lines and the serious harm done by the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee and his cohorts. They increased their consciousness of the need to eliminate the gang of four's poisonous influence and to solve the problems in every area, department and unit in light of actual conditions, and strengthened their confidence and determination to take exposing and criticizing the gang of four as the key link and to do their work well in all fields. The meeting certainly will give a powerful impetus to the in-depth development of the exposure-criticism-investigation movement and work in all fields and has laid the groundwork ideologically and organizationally for the fourth provincial party congress to be convened soon.

Comrade Yang I-chen, first secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, made the summing-up report at the meeting. First he spoke on the question of emancipating the mind.

He pointed out: Since Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee issued important instructions and decisions on our province in December last year, the situation of revolution and production in our province has been excellent and is getting better. There have been great achievements in the exposure-criticism-investigation movement. Individuals and incidents associated with the conspiracy of the gang of four and their sworn follower, the overlord of northeast China, to usurp party and state power have in the main been isolated and investigation has been completed on most of the cases. The gang of four's bourgeois factional network in our province has collapsed. The "three stresses" have in the main been completed in more than half of the leading bodies at and above the county and regiment level. Revolutionary mass criticism has been launched in light of actual conditions of all fronts of the crimes of the gang of four and their sworn follower, the overlord of northeast China, in poking their noses into our province through the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee.

Many major issues of right and wrong on the question of line are being clarified step by step. In the exposure-criticism-investigation movement, the party's policy toward cadres, the policy toward intellectuals and various economic policies are being implemented. This has aroused the socialist enthusiasm of the cadres and masses. A number of local and unit leading bodies have been readjusted and strengthened, and their soft, lazy or lax condition has changed somewhat. The exposure-criticism-investigation movement has spurred work in all fields. However, we must not be complacent. There are still many problems in both (?revolution) and production. Compared with the country as a whole and with the advanced areas, we are lagging behind in many fields.

Comrade Yang I-chen said: Why have some fronts and departments failed to greatly change their outlook? There are internal as well as external causes, but mainly internal causes. The most fundamental causes are the failure to firmly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, and the lack of depth and thoroughness in fighting the third campaign. Even more important is the question of leadership. As far as leadership is concerned, there are roughly two different conditions: 1) A few persons, guilty themselves and afraid to invite trouble, are being evasive and even try to keep the lid on and suppress the masses. 2) The majority of comrades have [words indistinct] ideas, underestimate the gang of four's poisonous influence, [words indistinct] and overestimate the achievements that have been made. Some feel that the problem of the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee (?has been settled) and the movement has about run its course. Some have rightist, conservative ideas, prefer peace to trouble, fear to take big strides and are afraid to take the offensive. Some do not dare link criticism of the gang of four with criticism of Lin Piao's line, (?lest they be accused of) negating the Great Cultural Revolution. These problems show that the question of lingering fear and remaining (?poison) has not been really solved and that these people have not been completely emancipated from the gang of four's mental shackles.

Those who have lingering fears are (?filled with worries), and glance uneasily this way and that. They are afraid to grasp this or touch that, afraid of [words indistinct] and even afraid of another reversal. They do not dare to uphold what is correct, or correct what is wrong. They are afraid of assuming responsibility for work. Those suffering from the remaining poisonous influence are unable to draw a line between right and wrong, even regard as correct what is wrong and stubbornly refuse to admit their mistakes. They doubt or even oppose those who insist on seeking truth from facts, eliminating chaos and bringing back order. Therefore, if we want to make a major breakthrough in our work, there must be a great emancipation of the mind in the leadership.

On the question of linking exposure and criticism of the gang of four with criticism of Lin Piao's line and, in the light of the actual conditions in our province, linking criticism of the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee with criticism of that person who pushed a false-left and real-right revisionist line in our province during the early period of the Great Cultural Revolution and with criticism of the principal responsible person of the previous provincial party committee, Comrade Yang I-chen emphatically pointed out: Vice Chairman Teng pointed out at the All-Army Political Work Conference that in order to expose and criticize the gang of four, it is imperative to expose and criticize Lin Piao's line at the same time.

This is an important measure for carrying the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end. Lin Piao and the gang of four collaborated all along with each other to sabotage the Great Cultural Revolution. Lin Piao described the Great Cultural Revolution as a movement to make revolution against those who had made revolution and to criticize the cadres. Wasn't the gang of four's counter-revolutionary political program the same kind of stuff? Moreover, the gang of four's practicing revisionism and splittism and engaging in intrigues and conspiracies to usurp party and state power, being false left and real right, substituting their gang for the party, opposing and creating chaos in the army, [words indistinct] and so forth were, like Lin Piao's fallacies, all ultraright things.

Judging by the conditions in our province, the principal responsible person of the previous provincial party committee and the former principal responsible persons of the provincial party committee were also (?jackals of the same lair). Their ideological system was the same as Lin Piao's ideological system.

Comrade Yang I-chen pointed out: Previously, our province has concentratedly exposed and criticized the mistakes of the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee. This is correct. However, the criticism is not thorough and must be continued. But, in order to really thoroughly criticize the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee and develop the movement in depth, it is necessary to link it with criticism of that person who pushed a false-left and real-right counterrevolutionary revisionist line in our province during the early period of the Great Cultural Revolution and the principal responsible person of the previous provincial party committee.

We are aware that if we don't link the criticism of the gang of four with the criticism of Lin Piao, we cannot clearly distinguish between the correct and erroneous lines of many questions. Likewise, if we don't link the criticism of the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee with the criticism of that person who pushed a fake left and real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line in our province during the early period of the Great Cultural Revolution and the principal responsible person of the previous provincial party committee, we cannot clearly distinguish between the correct and erroneous lines on many questions.

After citing the ugly performances of that person who pushed a fake left and real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line in our province, the principal responsible person of the previous provincial party committee and the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee and their interrelations during the past 10 years and more, Comrade Yang I-chen said: Although their problems are somewhat different in score, they all followed Lin Piao and the gang of four in ideology. The struggles between them were mainly struggles for power and wealth. These three persons are basically of the same type and followed the same line. They all negated the achievements during the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution.

During the early period of the Great Cultural Revolution, that person who pushed a fake left and real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line in our province and the principal responsible person of the previous provincial party committee advocated toppling everything, while the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee energetically pushed the counterrevolutionary political program of the gang of four, labeled leading comrades of the previous provincial party committee prior to the Great Cultural Revolution as "capitalist roaders," called staff members of the previous provincial party committee people of the old force and considered people giving opinions a new trend of class struggle and treated those people like political offenders.

All three of them practiced fake left and real right counterrevolutionary lines and pretended to be totally revolutionary and always correct.

Comrade Yang I-chen pointed out: Throughout those years, the army men, people, party members and cadres in our province have persisted in upholding Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and have firmly resisted and struggled against that person who pushed a fake left and real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line in our province during the early period of the Great Cultural Revolution, the principal responsible person of the previous provincial party committee and the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee. Although this province was interfered with and sabotaged by them, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has always occupied a leading position in this province. The facts have proved that party organizations at various levels in this province, the party members, people and the army in this province are all good. They have undergone tests through struggles and have constantly raised their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

Comrade Yang I-chen pointed out: When we increase the exposure and criticism of the gang of four and link the criticism of the gang of four with the criticism of Lin Biao's line and when we criticize the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee in the light of the actual conditions of our province and link the criticism of him with the criticism of that person who pushed a fake left and real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line and the principal responsible person of the previous provincial party committee, we must pay attention to the following points ideologically and theoretically:

1. The counterrevolutionary political program which equates veteran cadres with "democrats" with "capitalist roaders."
2. The two assessments which negate the achievements of the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution.
3. The reactionary motive in being fake leftists and real rightists.
4. Their crimes and fallacies in reversing the relations between politics and economic work and in vigorously criticizing the "theory of productive forces."
5. Their crimes in opposing our efforts to criticize revisionism and capitalism and build socialism, in attempting to pull down the red banner of Tachai and in going all out to practice capitalism.
6. Their practice of conspiracies and intrigues, of forming factional networks and small groups and of using these networks to replace the party.
7. Their practice of idealism and metaphysics.

In light of the actual situation in their own units, units on all fronts should focus their criticism on things that had seriously influenced and damaged their respective fronts and clearly understand the specific line, principles and policies for each front, area, department and unit.

At present, we should extensively mobilize the masses to lessen the damage caused by and eliminate the pernicious influence of the gang of four by starting from the lower units, cure our internal wounds, truly fight a people's war in vigorously criticizing the counterrevolutionary ideology of the gang of four and enable more and more people to wholly and correctly master Mao Tsetung Thought.

It is necessary to make some organizational adjustments for a few leading groups. Those who engineer "earthquakes," "follow the wind," "slip-away," practice a fascist dictatorship and act like overlords, those who have engaged in beating, smashing and looting, the chance-takers and swindlers, [words indistinct], those who practice tricks, conspiratorial activities and intrigues, those who form factional networks, always use their power to give others a hard time and those who maintain a neutral stance and don't use their brains should not remain in leading groups. The selection and promotion of cadres must conform to Chairman Mao's five requirements for successors. It is necessary to select those who seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and have withstood tests in the struggle between the two lines. It is necessary to select those who have a strong sense of party spirit, can unite with other people and do not follow the evil wind. It is necessary to select those who can overcome difficulties, maintain a plain style of living, seek truth from facts, speak honest words and do honest things, have an honest personality and are righteous in their work style. It is necessary to select those who work hard, maintain close ties with and show concern for the hardships of the masses, have courage and experience and can do a good job in carrying out their duties. We should give full play to the backbone role of veteran cadres and boldly promote and use young cadres. We should also pay proper attention to strengthening the training and educational work for young cadres.

Comrade Yang I-chen also pointed out: We should consider "one criticism, two blows and three consolidations" as a unified movement and further fight the general battle of exposing and criticizing the gang of four well.

Touching on the current tasks, Comrade Yang I-chen pointed out: At present, we have mobilized all cadres and masses in the countryside to fight against the drought and strengthen field management for summer ripening crops. We must win the battle of fighting the drought and do a good job in the supplemental planting of seedlings in order to reap a bumper harvest in agricultural production.

In the field of industrial production, it is necessary to firmly grasp coal production, electric power generation and transportation work. We should implement scientific and technological work in a solid way, fully implement the guidelines of the national education conference, further strengthen leadership over the trade unions, CYL organizations, women's federations and other mass organizations, do a good job in logistics work, strengthen the development and building of border areas, perform the joint army-people defense work well and defend the great north gate of the motherland well.

Comrade Yang I-chen said: The provincial party committee has decided to hold the Fourth Congress of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee this summer. This will be a great event in the political life of the more than 1 million party members and more than 30 million people in this province. At present, various preparations for the convocation of the provincial party congress are being stepped-up. The provincial party committee calls on party organizations at various levels to work with concerted efforts, fight in unity and greet the convocation of the provincial party congress with still greater achievements in their work.

Comrade Yang I-chen said in conclusion: The recently convened all-army political work conference is an extremely important meeting. Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Teng all delivered important speeches at the conference. It has a significant bearing on all our work as well as on the revolutionization and modernization of the army.

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Our political work in all fields must also follow the guidelines of the important speeches made by Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Teng. The main task of our ideological and political work is to precisely take the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link; penetratingly study and disseminate the general task in the new period and, in the light of the actual situation in this province, overcome right conservative thinking, guard against arrogance and complacency, vigorously criticize the theory of external causes, deepen the exposure, criticism and investigation movement, promote production and other work, strengthen preparations against war and further develop the excellent situation.

HEILUNGKIANG DAILY URGES EXONERATING PERSECUTED PERSONS

OW220504Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Today's HEILUNGKIANG DAILY frontpages a report under a banner headline on the conscientious efforts made by Harbin Industrial University in implementing the party's policies and in exonerating those who had been persecuted. In this connection, the paper publishes an editor's note which says:

An important part of the third campaign to penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four is to do a good job in investigating and reexamining cases and in implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals in an all-round way. We must grasp this task firmly and well.

The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has always attached great importance to implementing party policies. The problem at present is that leaders of some units and departments lack the courage to correct mistakes when they are discovered. Out of selfish motives, they fear that they themselves may be repudiated; or they, filled with lingering fear, are afraid to take any risks. Some people have failed to move forward because they are afraid of getting involved. Therefore, the party's policies have not been implemented in those units and departments, thus creating a situation in which those at both higher and lower levels are enthusiastic while those at the middle level are indifferent.

We hope that those units and departments which have not implemented well the party's policies will, acting as the leading cadres of Harbin Industrial University have done, overcome all obstacles and persist in the principle of "suppressing counterrevolutionaries whenever they are found and correcting mistakes whenever they are discovered." While mobilizing the masses to penetratingly investigate and study, they must reexamine cases by seeking truth from facts, repudiate what should be repudiated, correct what should be corrected, rectify what is wrong, and resolutely implement the party's policies well.

WANG EN-MAO, OTHERS ADDRESS KIRIN EDUCATION CONFERENCE

SK220718Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Jun 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Kirin provincial education work conference successfully closed on 20 June. Comrade Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and other responsible comrades of the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees attended the closing ceremony.

At the conference, holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, participants conscientiously studied the important directive of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on educational work, relayed and studied Vice Chairman Teng's important speech at the National Education Work Conference and Minister Liu Hsi-yao's report and summing-up speech, thoroughly exposed and criticized the gang of four, its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--and the former principal responsible member of the

Kirin provincial party committee for their crimes of pushing the counterrevolutionary revisionist line, interfering with and sabotaging the educational undertakings in our province, and discussed questions of accelerating the development of our province's educational undertakings and raising the quality of education.

At the conference's opening ceremony, Comrade Wang En-mao made an important speech. During the conference, Comrade Sung Chen-ting, Standing Committee member of the Kirin provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, made several guiding speeches on how to understand the guidelines of the National Education Work Conference in accordance with the situation in the study and discussion of participants. (Huang Yen-ping), director of the Kirin Education Bureau, delivered a report on how to grasp the key link to run well the schools in our province and quickly push forward educational work. The Kirin Education Bureau, the Kirin CYL Committee and representatives of 252 primary and middle schools attending the conference advanced a letter of proposal to implement the 8 proposals by the 10 primary and middle schools in Peking Municipality. This conference was important to our province in ending turmoil and restoring order on the educational front. It was a mobilization meeting aimed at bringing about great development in the educational undertakings in our province.

In conclusion, Comrade Kao Yang, secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered a summing-up speech.

Comrade Kao Yang pointed out: In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, it is necessary to further implement the party's policy on intellectuals. Various localities and units should be highly responsible to the party and people and fervently do a good job in this work. They should arouse the enthusiasm of the intellectuals and bring their role into full play.

Comrade Kao Yang further pointed out: In light of the guidelines of the National Education Work Conference and the real situation in our province, party committees at various levels should emphasize grasping well some tasks of key importance, such as: To run well the key schools and key classes of nonkey schools; to grasp well increasing the number and quality of teachers; to energetically foster revolutionary morale among young people and students; to grasp well student enrollment work of this year; to learn from the experiences of Huaite County in constructing school buildings through self-reliance and to build more school buildings as soon as possible.

In conclusion, Comrade Kao Yang stressed: In his government work report at the Fifth National People's Congress, wise leader Chairman Hua called on all professions and trades to pay great attention to and support education work. Educational undertakings involve all professions, trades and numerous households. All departments must not regard education as a matter which has nothing to do with themselves. They should pay attention to and vigorously support education work.

The question of how to implement the rules governing the [words indistinct] work of higher educational institutions and primary and middle schools was also discussed at the conference.

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WANG EN-MAO, KIRIN LEADERS STRENGTHEN THEORETICAL FRONT

OW210444Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0216 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Changchun, 19 Jun--In the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four," the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee has effectively strengthened its leadership over the ideological and theoretical front. It has mobilized the theorists and propaganda workers to distinguish between right and wrong and eliminate the gang's pernicious influence in both theory and practice in order to win a complete victory in the campaign.

The Kirin Provincial CCP Committee called a provincial conference of theoretical cadres last November which was attended by leading comrades of the provincial party committee and theoretical cadres at various levels. In terms of philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, party history, history in general, the theory of literature and art, science and technology, journalism and publishing, they vigorously repudiated the various fallacies spread by the "gang of four" and the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee. The former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee personally directed two so-called "discussion meetings" to vociferously advocate the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary political program and to preach such fallacies as "new changes in the relations between classes" and "a bourgeoisie exists within the party."

At the conference, cadres criticized these fallacies in accordance with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and with his theory of class struggle. They pointed out that the essence of these fallacies was to turn things upside down in the relationship between the enemy and ourselves, to confuse the class line, to overthrow large numbers of leading cadres at both the central and local levels and to plot to usurp party and state power.

Since they returned from the conference to their respective posts in various areas, these theoretical cadres have led the cadres and masses in penetratingly criticizing the "gang of four" ideologically and theoretically. In March and April this year, people in literary and art, press and publishing, and social science circles and in the organization departments in Kirin and Changchun Municipality respectively held 13 large-scale criticism meetings. Based on actual conditions in their units, participants in those meetings penetratingly exposed and scathingly criticized those areas where the gang's pernicious influence had been the deepest and the damage wrought had been the worst, thus achieving very good results. Those matters included hitting hard at veteran cadres by pushing the counterrevolutionary political program, persecuting intellectuals by advocating the "two assessments" and undermining the revolution and production by wielding the big club of the "theory of productive forces."

The ideological and theoretical front is seething with activities in revolutionary mass criticism. Changes are being brought about while criticism is being conducted. Both destruction and construction are occurring simultaneously. The provincial, prefectural and county party schools have successively opened to give theoretical training to cadres at various levels. There are now more than 1,000 cadres studying at provincial and prefectural party schools alone. The social science circles have published a theoretical journal, the SOCIAL SCIENCE FRONT, in order to popularize research in the social sciences.

To strengthen their leadership over the ideological and theoretical front, leading comrades of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee have not only paid attention to studying questions involving policy, principles and ideological guidance, but have also taken the lead in carrying out study and criticism and in writing articles.

From his experience in studying Volume V of the "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung," Comrade Wang En-mao, first secretary of the provincial party committee, wrote an article for the party's journal on strengthening the building of the party ideologically and theoretically. Secretaries, deputy secretaries and Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee, who are in charge of movements, agriculture and propaganda work, have often proposed articles and discussed the situation with newspapers. Some leading comrades have also written commentaries for newspapers. Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee in charge of propaganda work have frequently discussed questions with writers and artists and given them timely and specific guidance in addition to writing critical articles.

At the same time, the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee has particularly stressed that party committees at various levels must give full play to democracy, do away with the bad practice of "what I say counts" imposed on the people by the "gang of four" in suppressing views different from theirs, close down "the hat factory" and "the iron and steel company," open broad avenues to the airing of views and encourage people to discuss different views. Thus, under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought, they will be able to create a lively and vigorous situation in which a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend.

KIRIN DAILY CAMPAIGNS AGAINST 'BACK DOOR DEALS'

SK211257Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Jun 78 SK

[Text] KIRIN DAILY on 22 May carried an investigation report entitled "Where Are the 4,400 Popular Brand Bicycles?" and criticized the problem of the back-door deal of the Kirin Provincial Metal and Rubber Cushion Chemical Industry Company. This has aroused repercussions in all fields. The unit which had been criticized sincerely investigated the errors and studied measures to block the back door.

KIRIN DAILY on 21 June carried on its third page a letter from the leading party members' group of the provincial Commerce Bureau under the headline "Criticize to the Point and Educate Profoundly," as well as a letter from the Kirin Provincial Metal and Rubber Cushion Chemical Industry Company entitled "Receive Instruction and End the Evil Wind of Getting Back Door Benefits."

KIRIN DAILY also added a brief commentary entitled "Block the Back Door." The brief commentary said: Getting back-door benefits is an evil habit handed down from the old society. The truculent and tyrannical gang of four helped the virus grow bigger and bigger. That evil wind and our great socialist system are incompatible as fire and water. Those people who had been infected with the plague should, in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, rapidly realize their errors, conscientiously eradicate the poison, fundamentally cure morbid symptoms and make a clean break. Our party's rule is that even if someone makes mistakes it will be all right if he corrects them, and that if someone corrects his mistakes, he will surely receive the understanding and welcome of the masses.

The brief commentary stated: In order to put an end to the evil wind of getting back-door benefits, it is necessary to maintain close ties with reality, deepen exposure and criticism of the gang, clarify the right and wrong in line and relentlessly wipe out the pernicious influence.

In formulating regulations and measures to block the back door, regulations should be stern and impartial, measures should be fully feasible and the work should be carried out in an open and above-board way.

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Party organizations of the various units should constantly conduct education in law and discipline among people, raise the understanding of the legal system and resolutely wage a struggle against all illegal people and deeds.

Blocking the back door is the aspiration of the broad masses of people. To put an end to the practice of getting back-door benefits, efforts should be made to arouse the masses to sweep away the garbage with real participation by all, create powerful public opinion, bring about a situation in which back-door deals becomes the object of universal condemnation and make it a malodorous practice. In this way, a new socialist trend will be fostered.

KIRIN DAILY: ADMIT INTELLECTUALS TO PARTY

SK211251Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Jun 78 SK

[KIRIN DAILY 21 June brief commentary: "It Is Necessary To Pay Attention to Admitting Outstanding Intellectuals Into the Party"]

[Text] It was Chairman Mao's consistent theory on party building to pay attention to admitting outstanding intellectuals into the party while admitting worker and peasant activists into the party.

At present, to accomplish the general task for the new period and to build our country into a modern and powerful socialist state, it is not only necessary for the people of all nationalities throughout the country to enthusiastically struggle, it is also necessary to establish a mammoth, politically aware and professionally competent contingent of intellectuals of the working class itself, and to admit these outstanding intellectuals into the party to enable them to play a vanguard and exemplary role on the scientific, technological, cultural and educational fronts.

All party committees should place the issue of admitting outstanding intellectuals to the party on their agenda. This is an important component of the implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals. In the spirit of being responsible for the party and for our comrades, we should ardently show concern for and help the intellectuals with their ideological and political improvement, help them sincerely study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought, enable them to firmly foster the proletarian communist world view and actively admit intellectuals to the party in accordance with the party membership criteria set forth in the party constitution.

LIAONING CYL COMMITTEE ISSUES CIRCULAR ON CONGRESS

SK151542Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jun 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Liaoning Provincial CYL Committee issued a circular on 13 June on convening the Sixth Liaoning Provincial CYL Congress.

The circular states: In accordance with the guidelines of the circular from the party Central Committee on convening the 10th National CYL Congress and approved by the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, the Liaoning Provincial CYL Committee has decided to convene the Sixth Liaoning Provincial CYL Congress in September this year. The convocation of this congress is an important incident in the political life of CYL organizations, the broad masses of CYL members and young people throughout the province.

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It has extremely great significance in strengthening and developing the excellent situation of CYL work in Liaoning and mobilizing CYL members and young people throughout the province to embark on the new Long March.

Since the smashing of the gang of four, closely following the great strategic arrangement of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua and under the kind concern of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, CYL organizations at various levels in our province have led CYL members and young people in carrying out in a big way a people's war to expose and criticize the gang of four and to eliminate politically, ideologically and organizationally the gang, its sworn follower in Liaoning, cohorts and confidants for their counterrevolutionary crimes of interfering with and sabotaging CYL work in our province. CYL organizations at various levels have been consolidated and expanded in the movement. Our province is now engaging in ending turmoil, restoring order and bringing about quick development in CYL work, restoring order and bringing about quick development in CYL work, providing the necessary conditions for convening the provincial congress.

The tasks for congress are: Hold high Chairman Mao's great banner and follow the 11th party congress line to deeply expose and criticize the gang of four, its sworn follower in Liaoning, cohorts and confidants for their crimes of interfering with and sabotaging CYL work in our province; sum up both positive and negative experiences gained by our province in conducting youth work in the past 28 years, particularly after the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution; formulate CYL tasks in the future; elect the provincial CYL committee and deputies to the 10th National CYL Congress; mobilize CYL members and young people throughout the province to strive to realize the general task for the new period.

The circular states in conclusion: The Liaoning Provincial CYL Committee calls on CYL organizations at various levels, CYL members and young people throughout the province to actively carry out activities to greet the 10th National CYL Congress and to present great gifts to it. Before the convocation of the provincial CYL congress and the 10th National CYL Congress, every CYL cadre, member and young man should do a significant thing, ride on the east wind, encourage genuine enthusiasm and greet with outstanding achievements the successful convocation of the provincial CYL congress and the 10th National CYL Congress.

BRIEFS

HEILUNGKIANG SOYBEAN SOWING--After completing sowing for the 12 million mou of wheat fields, the 800,000 staff and workers of the state farms in Heilungkiang are concentrating their efforts to sow soybeans and other field crops. The targeted acreage for sowing such crops this year is 13.5 million mou which includes 8 million mou of soybeans, the highest figure in history. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 May 78 OW]

LIAONING TELEVISION--To serve the needs of the development of Liaoning television affairs and with the approval of the Liaoning provincial party committee, beginning 1 July Shenyang television station will become Liaoning television station. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jun 78 SK]

SUNG PING SPEAKS AT KANSU BIRTH CONTROL CONFERENCE

HK211321Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] The Kansu provincial conference on exchanging experiences gained in birth control work was held in Lanchow between 6 and 12 June and was attended by 600 representatives. Sung Ping, first secretary of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee, attended and spoke at the conference. Ma Chi-kung, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, presented banners and certificates of citation to 184 advanced collectives and 182 advanced individuals.

"The conference participants seriously studied the important instructions of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Hua on birth control work, studied the Marxist population theory, studied the general task for the new period and, in connection with the actual conditions of birth control work, exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four and their agent in Kansu in interfering with and sabotaging birth control work. As a result, the conference participants raised their understanding and increased their confidence in further doing well in birth control work."

The participants talked about the excellent situation in birth control work, saying: "Following Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and through the common efforts of the cadres and people, we have scored great achievements in our province's birth control work. In 1977, the natural population growth rate in Tienshui, Pingliang, Changyeh and Wutu prefectures dropped to less 10 per 1,000."

The participants exchanged and summed up their experiences gained in birth control work, saying: "We must strengthen leadership, put birth control work on important agendas of party committees, combine the work with the plans to learn from Tachai in agriculture and from Taching in industry and thoroughly grasp it. We must resolutely strike blows at the sabotage of class enemies, eliminate the bondage of old thinking and traditional concepts and establish the thinking of doing well in birth control work for the revolution."

"We must establish and strengthen birth control organizations, cultivate a mass backbone force for birth control, grasp work on all levels and work well daily, cite the advanced, establish typical examples, relentlessly grasp the less advanced units to lead the intermediate ones forward and establish a Red and expert technical force. We must also relentlessly grasp the implementation of the measures for birth control and do well in implementing population plans."

KANSU CONFERENCE FORMULATES SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY PLANS

HK211339Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Jun 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Kansu provincial planning and science commissions recently held a joint provincial work conference to formulate plans for science and technology in Lanchow. The conference participants discussed and revised the draft of the outline program of Kansu's 1978-1985 plans for developing science and technology.

The conference participants pointed out: Besides having a good plan, we must also have practical and effective measures. In order to establish a scientific and technical research system which has reasonable plans, can outstandingly show its main points of emphasis, can meet the needs for the development of the national economy, has our province's characteristics and integrates professionals with the masses:

in order to establish an organizational and management system and a Red and expert scientific research force in our province before 1985, and in order to enable the major production departments to basically handle the modern and advanced technology and make great achievements, especially in agriculture, animal husbandry, metallurgy, energy, petroleum and chemical industries, light industries and textile, automated technology and environmental protection, we must adopt effective measures to guarantee the fulfillment of our goals.

We must first strengthen the party's leadership and rectify all the leadership groups. The provincial Science Commission must become an able assistant of the provincial CCP Committee which gives leadership over science and technology work and become a powerful command and mobilization organ. Secondly, we must tightly grasp the implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals and adopt various ways to quicken the cultivation of scientists and technicians. At the same time, we must also improve and strengthen the organizational and management work for science and technology and do well in the work of popularizing science.

WANG FENG RECEIVES SINKIANG DELEGATION OF RED ARMY VETERANS

OW220448Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] The delegation of separated and retired veteran Red Army fighters and cadres organized by the regional party committee which left for Peking on 28 April to pay their respects to the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's remains and cherish the memory of Chairman Mao's magnificent contributions returned to Urumchi on 4 June. Before its return, the delegation also made study trips to Changsha, Shaoshan, Wuhan, Sian and Yenan and were warmly welcomed by local leading party, government and army comrades.

Leading party and government leaders of the region Wang Feng, (Chou Jen-shan), Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, Li Yun-ho, Hu Liang-tsai, (Hou Liang), Li Chia-yu, Chang Ssu-ming and Hsieh Kao-chung received all the delegation members before their departure and after their return to Urumchi. Comrades Wang Feng and (Chou Jen-shan) as well as (Li Kuang), director of the regional party committee's Organization Department, personally called on the delegation members at their residence.

During the delegation's stay in Peking, Comrade Wang Chen, vice premier of the State Council, called on its members at their lodgings. He cordially encouraged them to hold high Chairman Mao's banner, respond to Chairman Hua's call, study hard, continue the revolution, maintain revolutionary integrity, settle in the border regions to pass on their experience to and help and guide young cadres, ceaselessly carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style despite retirement, and make new contributions to socialist revolution and construction in the border regions during the new Long March.

The delegation numbered 100 people. More than half of them are veteran cadres who took part in revolution during the period of the first and second domestic revolutionary wars and followed Chairman Mao in the 25,000-11 Long March.

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